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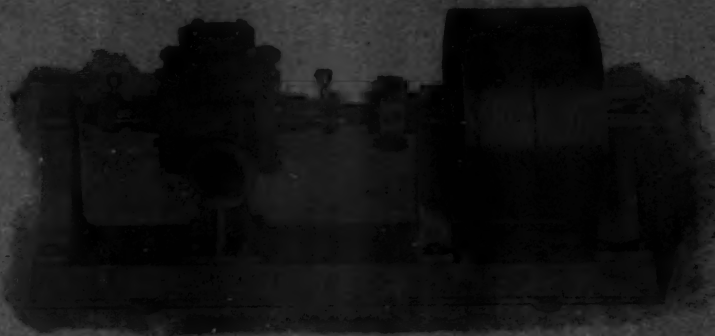
The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

XXIV.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, JUNE 1, 1901.

No. 22.

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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7

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SEE PAGE 7 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

SEE PAGE 5 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX.

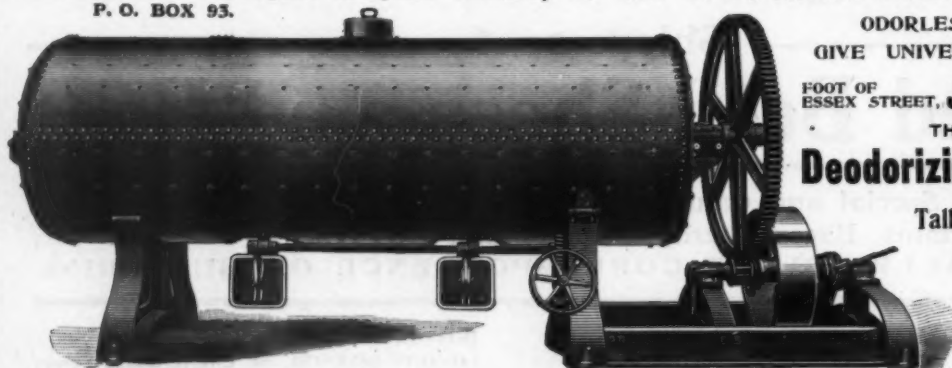
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The Red Book (Linseed Oil and Var-
nish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of
Cottonseed Oil).
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The Manufacture of Sausages, by
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ist of The National Provisioner.BORAX.
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
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Wolf Co., The Fred W.BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
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PLIES.
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Weicks' Sons, P.BUTCHERS' SUPPLIES.
(See Casing, also Machinery.)BUTCHERS' WHOLESALE.
(See also Pork and Beef Packers.)Armour Co.
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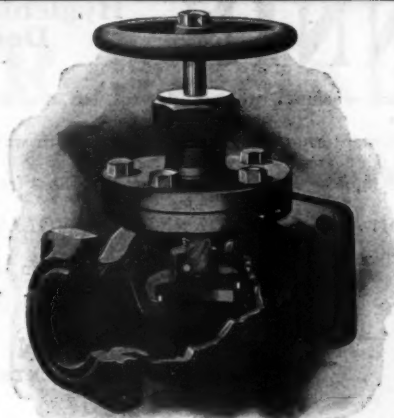
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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

A —Adams, F. C.....	48	Dixon Crucible Co., Jos.....	20	J —Jamison, John.....	26
Adams, James M.....	48	Dold Packing Co., The Jacob.....	49	Jeffery Manufacturing Co.....	45
Adler & Oberndorf.....	48	Dopp & Son, H. Wm.....	49	Jenkins Bros.....	50
Aitchison Perforated Metal Co.....	44	Dreyfus & Co.....	47	Johnson & Co., John.....	33
Alford, W. B.....	46	Dumrauf & Wicke.....	47	K —Karst & Glocke.....	47
Allen Ice Machine and Refrigeration Co.....	—	E —Enoch & Co., Jacob.....	46	Kaufmann, Ed.....	47
American Cotton Oil Co.....	33	F —Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co.....	8	Keasbey, Robert A.....	26
American Linde Refrigeration Co.....	10	Fischer & Co.....	46	Kentucky Refining Co.....	33
American Mfg. Co., The.....	1	Fisher Mills.....	1	Kingan & Co.....	44
Anglo-American Provision Co.....	3	Frick Co.....	10	Klipstein & Co.....	17
Appel & Co., M.....	46	G —Gade, Henry.....	48	Kornblum & Feinberg.....	46
Arabol Mfg. Co.....	45	Gallagher & Speck.....	43	L —Lackawanna Railroad.....	49
Arctic Machine Mfg. Co.....	10	Gardiner Company, The H. A.....	48	Leicht & Co., Alex.....	47
Armour & Co.....	52	Garrigues, W. E.....	44	Lesser, Fred.....	47
Armour Packing Co.....	51	Gelles, Isaac.....	48	Levy, Joseph.....	47
Ault, C. B.....	50	German-American Cable Co.....	28	Libby, McNeil & Libby.....	51
B —Bacharach, Jos.....	44	Gillen, Jack.....	46	Lipton Company, The T. J.....	3
Bailey & Co., J. S.....	49	Glockler, Bernard.....	46	Louisville Cotton Oil Co.....	32
Barber Mfg. Co., A. H.....	26	Graef & Co., Chas.....	50	Lynch & Co.....	43
Bartlett & Co., C. O.....	50	Grasso, Henry.....	50	M —Machalske, F. J.....	4
Beckstein & Co.....	44	Grossman, J.....	46	Main Belting Co.....	45
"Beech-Nut" Packing Co.....	46	Gulf Bag Co.....	28	Manhattan Sausage Co.....	48
Biggs & Co., R. W.....	48	H —Haberborn Bros.....	4	Marscheider, E.....	47
Big Four R. R. Co.....	—	Haley & Co., Caleb.....	47	Maury, F. W.....	48
Bloch, Isidore.....	48	Halstead & Co.....	6	McCartney, R.....	45
Boomer & Boschert Press Co.....	26	Ham Casing Co., The.....	—	McLean, James.....	47
Boston Packing & Provision Co.....	51	Hammond Co., Geo. H.....	3	Meeks, Dode Co.....	48
Bower & Co., John.....	47	Harnischfeger, Chas.....	47	Mockrauer & Simons.....	48
Brainin.....	47	Harrison, James.....	48	Morningstar & Co., Chas.....	45
Brand, Herman.....	47	Hatch, A. H.....	43	Morris & Co., Nelson.....	1
Brown, St. John & Co.....	39	Heller & Co., B.....	35	Mound City Packing Co.....	39
Buckeye Iron & Brass Works.....	51	Helriegel & Co.....	26	Muller, C. & G.....	4
Burt Mfg. Co., The.....	—	Helms, P. E.....	—	Mumm & Co., G. H.....	43
C —Cabot, Samuel.....	—	Hef & Frerichs Chemical Co.....	8	N —National Ammonia Co.....	10
Carbondale Machine Co., The.....	6	Heering, Louis.....	48	Naughton, M.....	22
Cardwell Machine Co.....	33	Hersey Mfg. Co.....	—	N. Y. Central R. R. Co.....	9
Challoner & Sons Co., The Geo.....	9	Heyer, A. Lester.....	34	N. Y. Produce Exchange Safe Deposit Co.....	44
Cohen & Goldstein.....	46	Hide & Leather Pub. Co.....	50	N. Y. & Porto Rico Steamship Co.....	17
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.....	1	Holmes & Blanchard.....	9	North Packing & Provision Co.....	49
Columbia Copyright Co.....	28	Hotel Brazeel.....	45	O —O'Brien & Co., James H.....	47
Columbia Fixture Co.....	47	Howes Co., The S.....	28	Omaha Packing Co.....	47
Columbus Machinery Co.....	33	Hunter Fan & Motor Co.....	26	Oppenheimer & Co., S.....	44
Conron Bros.....	46	Hydraulic Press Mfg. Co.....	44	Ottmann & Co., Wm.....	48
Creamery Pkg. Mfg. Co.....	7	I —Illinois Casing Co.....	44	P —Pacific Coast Borax Co.....	52
D —David, Mrs. Leon.....	47	International Boiler Compound Co.....	43	Paterson Parchment Paper Co.....	19

(Continued on page 8.)

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ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ADVERTISERS—Continued from page 7

Felouse Scale Co.	—	Simpson, J. S. & G. F.	45	Tickle, W. Wilson	44
Perrin & Co., Wm. R.	4	Simpson, William	26	Tight Joint Co.	—
Pittsburg Provision Co.	30	Sinclair & Co., Ltd., T. M.	6	U—United Dressed Beef Co.	49
Plaut, Samuel	47	Smith & Son's Co., Theodore	4	United States & Egypt Trading Co.	6
Powe, J's Son & Co., John	47	Smith's Sons, John E.	2	United States Mineral Wool Co.	4
Preservalline Mfg. Co.	45	Snyder, H. N.	46	V—Van Winkle Gin & Machine Works	28
R—Reed Sons, C. H.	46	Southern Railway	4	Vilter Mfg. Co.	8
Remington Machine Works	2	So. Port Huron Improvement Co.	17	Von Kolnitz & Son, George F.	48
Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co., The	21	Squire & Co., John P.	45, 51	Vogt Machine Co.	—
Ricker, W. G.	26	Standard Paint Co.	27	W—Warner & Prankard	47
Riley & Mudge	48	Stern & Son, Joseph	4	Weick's Sons, P.	46
Roberts & Bro., J. B.	48	Stedman Foundry and Machine Works	43	Weil, Joseph	46
Rohe & Brother	1	Stewart Heater Co.	49	Weisbart & Co., Morris	46
Relecom, Victor	48	Stilwell-Rierce & Smith-Vaile Co.	—	Welch, Holme & Clark Co.	31
Rowand, John R.	26	Stockert, Geo. J.	6	Weston & Levy	46
S—Sagemann, C. H.	46	Straus, F.	2	Wheeler & Co., T. H.	48
Scheideberg, H.	48	Sturtevant Co., B. F.	31	Wilcox Lard & Refining Co., The W. J.	—
Schmitt Bros.	48	Swift & Company	24	Williams Pat. Crusher & Pulverizer Co.	—
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	50	T—Taber Pump Co.	1	Willson, H. B. & Co.	4
Seiter, Henry J.	17	Thomas-Albright Co.	9	Wolf Co., The Fred W.	7
Sender, J.	46	Thum, O. & W.	23	Y—York Mfg. Co.	28
Shea, John	46	Thurston & Co., L. V.	46	Z—Zimmerman, M.	45

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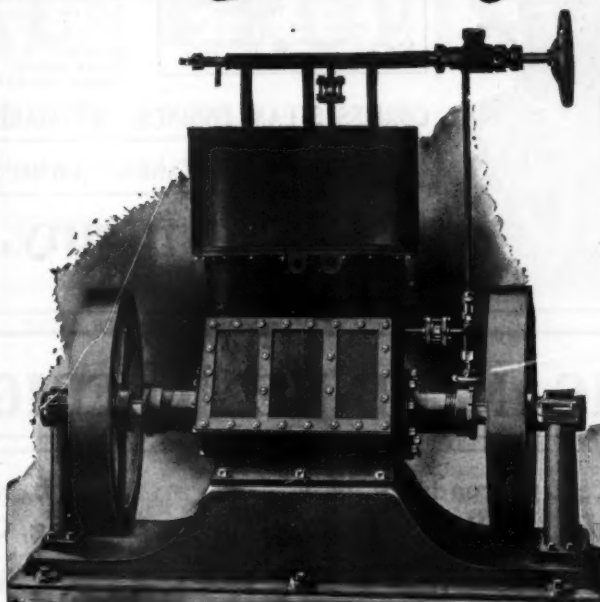
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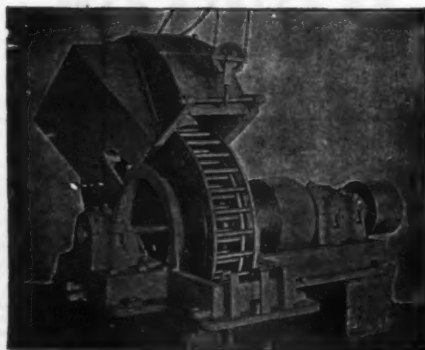


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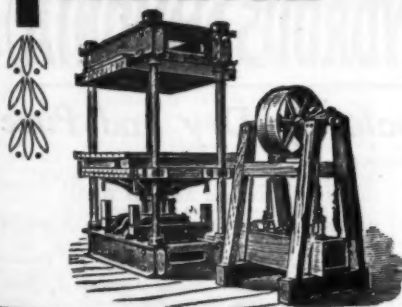
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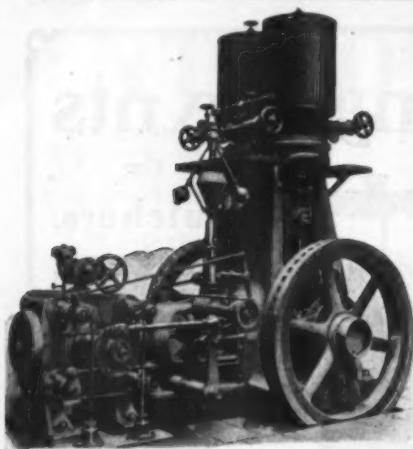
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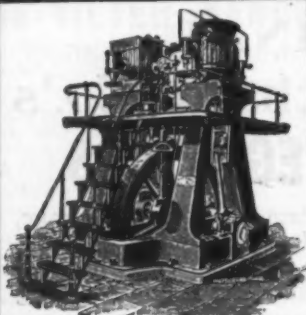
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

(Copyright, 1901, by the Food Trade Publishing Co.)

Vol. XXIV.

New York and Chicago, June 1, 1901.

No. 22.

PUBLISHERS:

THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

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SUPREME COURT'S PORTO RICO DECISION

The Supreme Court of the United States
in the De Lima (Porto Rico) case, which
it decided last week said, in a nutshell,
that our newly acquired territory occupies
a status different from that of the States
and Territories of the Union until it is
erected into a territory or is admitted as a
State; that Congress and Congress alone
can impose duties upon goods entering
there from this or any other country; that
the duties collected before the passage-
of the Foraker act are illegal and must be
refunded, and that the president has no au-
thority in or over this new territory, bar-
ring that of a routine administrative char-
acter, except that delegated to him by acts
of Congress. What will be the status of our
new possessions when they move from
their war basis our august court does not
say.

"BLACKLIST" LEGAL

A lot of foolish girls who had nice and
comfortable positions in a large Chicago
packing house banded together and volun-
tarily left their jobs to enforce some de-
mand of their own by embarrassing the
business of the factory which they de-
serted. They applied, individually, for
berths in other similar packing houses un-
der the exact conditions which they had
refused in their former place of employ-
ment. When the friendly houses declined
the services of these mutinous and silly
girls they applied to the courts for dam-
ages, under a complaint of being "black-
listed."

Judge Baker, sitting in the case decided
against the girls and in favor of the Stock
Yards' meat concerns. He said:

"One has the right to decline to enter
the service of another, and several persons
acting jointly in pursuance of an agree-
ment to that effect have the right to so
decline. So one has the right to decline to
employ another, and several persons acting
jointly in the pursuance of an agreement to
that effect have the right to so decline."

No one denies the right of the working

man or woman to organize or to ally with
organizations, which they do. Labor even
strove to legalize the "boycott." But the
trouble is that this same right of organ-
ization or agreement among employers for
protection is sought to be denied. The
"blacklist" is striven against also. "What
is good for the goose is good for the
gander."

Girls and men should rise by merit, and
not seek to be propped up by brute force.
Labor has the right to and should pro-
tect itself. Capital feels that need also.

THE REASONS FOR HIGH NATIVE CATTLE

The present surprise of the market is
that beef cattle are arriving in good num-
bers and in fairly good condition in
view of the fact that the market was
threatened with grassers instead of well
finished natives. The heavy run of grass-
ers was looked for because of the stand
off attitude of raisers and feeders. The
latter claimed that the former wanted too
much for range cattle and would not buy,
while the former insisted on his price, and
would not sell. There was, therefore,
light buying of feeders, and the conse-
quent apprehension on the part of slaugh-
terers of beef of an overrun of range cat-
tle for the abattoir. The penalty comes
in the nature of higher all round cattle
than were coming at this time last year.
We stated some time ago that this would
be the case. We did it from a knowledge
of the range conditions. As a matter of
fact the ranchers knew that the mild win-
ter had landed their stock, or would land
them, in the hands of the feeder and a
month to six weeks better condition than
in recent years. These cattle raisers, as
a business proposition, felt that their live
stock were a property enhanced to that
extent and they naturally desired a share
of the increment. The feeder objected
and to a considerable extent, left the live
stock on the range. The ranchman,
thrown upon his own haunches, began the
experiment of feeding and finishing him-

self. He took cotton seed meal, cake and other short feeds with rough grass and has produced a good marketable beef for the general trade; good conditioned beef. The National Provisioner is as much the friend of the feeder and breeder as it is of the great American dead meat and provision trade. As such we say frankly to the feeder that he is teaching the range cattle raiser a dangerous lesson. He is teaching him how to buy short feed, use his long, rough ranch stuff, and make a pretty good general market native beef. By the time the pupil has been fully instructed in his new art of growing and finishing cattle at the ranch he will also have answered for his own purse this commercial question: If it pays the feeder to have us ship rough cattle all the way to Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and other centers for him to buy, then for him to ship them to some distant point to fatten and finish and then ship them back to these same points for his customers, the packers, it will pay us much better to save all these shipments and handlings by completing the whole job right where the cattle are raised.

In his stand-off and forcing tactics the feeder will not only hurt his own business, but he will kill much of the business now done by commission merchants who double handle these slaughter herds.

The live stock men are becoming better and better posted. Their great associations are becoming more and more business organizations and schools of education for their benefit. Live stock men are now more carefully looking about themselves.

CANNING LAW FOLLY AND SCIENCE

Legislatures often get into a circle of follies. This may be because certain public officials get together and for honest public or for private political reasons, decide upon a certain uniformity of action, which in their convictions, or to further their aspirations, are said to be for the public welfare.

Food inspectors and dairy commissioners have this get-together habit to promote concert action. Such conferences are eminently proper on the presumption that the State officers thus conferring are competent to pass capably upon the matters under advisement.

The adjourning state legislatures have just passed through a siege of so-called pure food laws. These laws, like most of their breed in the past, miss the main idea in their name. They are simply promotion schemes.

The subsequent want of moral support by the general public is natural, as the

general public has no interest, beneficiary or otherwise in them. The wrangles with the executor of these laws in court are a natural aftermath of their conception and birth. Such ex parte laws can never find enough moral support or justification to keep them alive. Let us have pure food laws, but let them aim impartially at all articles of diet. The canning legislators are just as ridiculous as their ignorance of science could possibly make them.

They should "resolve" that fruit or meat acids and putrefying organisms shall not exist or that they shall not begin operations inside of a can within two years after being boxed up by science. They should also repeal the laws of science under which they operate.

The two dangers of canned foods are:

(a) The growth of organisms in the tinned product. This is popularly known as putrefaction. (b) The dissolving of the metal of the can or of the solder by the fruit acids of the substance which is put up.

These dangers are avoided only by properly preparing the substance to be treated and by canning it at proper temperatures under the proper scientific conditions. Whether a can is dated 1901 or 1921 does not affect the matter at all where meats are concerned. Whatever damage is done is done in less than six months. Hence these canning laws which provide for the dating of cans are wrong. The logical deduction from the existence of such laws is that canned goods over one or two years of age should be forcibly destroyed by authority, as the public should not be permitted to buy at any price, that which is unfit for consumption as food.

Unless the legislator can successfully enact that tin shall not dissolve in certain acids, and abolish the existence of fructifying organisms in meat or fruit he is on a fool's errand. If he could enact a set of highly scientific rules for canners he would be a benefactor. Otherwise he shows assinnity, and had better leave such matters to the local and State Boards of Health.

ILLICIT BUTTER GETS \$10,000 FINE

Long ago we said that the oleomargarine frauds were chiefly committed by butter factories and illegal, unregistered butterine plants. We further claimed that the chief offenders were in Chicago and New York, right under the eyes of the loud-mouthed Dairy Union officials, who seemed not to wish to see them.

The United States officials in Chicago unearthed one of these illicit oleomargarine factories the other day in Chicago.

The proprietor, Albert T. Dow, was the proprietor of a creamery company at the same place. When brought before Judge Kohlsaat of the Federal Court he pleaded guilty, was fined \$10,000 and sentenced also to six months' imprisonment in the Cook county jail.

Will the National Dairy Union kindly explain? There are others there, and we believe lots of them are in New York and elsewhere whose sins are laid to the honest oleomargarine people. It is strange that the produce opposition to butterine cannot find its own frauds and hand them up. Well, if oleomargarine be killed, those butter fakes will have the whole market to themselves unless some more \$10,000 fines are sheeted home to their unholy purses and consciences.

IMPORTANT PACKINGHOUSE DECISION

Judge Neely, in the Chicago Packing & Provision Co. suit, has decided that holders of preferred shares are superior to holders of common stock and that they have prior rights in the division of the corporation's assets. This decision is not final, as the case will be taken on appeal to the highest court in Illinois.

TO MEET EVASION

To meet the evasion of the commission rule by the formation of commission concerns into corporations and by the election of some member of the Board of Trade as an official of such corporation, the Chicago Board of Trade directors propose an amendment to the rules as follows.

"Any corporation having for one of its executive officers and stockholders a member of this board may submit to the board of directors, or a committee appointed for such purpose, a full disclosure of the relations of such member to such corporation, and if such member shall, upon such investigation, be found to be a real bona fide and substantial executive officer and stockholder of such corporation, and that such a relation is not created for the sole purpose of obtaining members' rates, such corporation shall be thereafter, and so long as such member shall remain such officer and stockholder, entitled to members' rates provided in this rule; provided that, for the purpose of this rule, not more than one corporation can be represented by the same member of this association as its executive officer.

"Whenever such corporation shall be so found entitled to members' rates, it shall, whenever requested by the board of directors, or such committee, make a full disclosure of the then existing relations of such member to such corporation. If it shall refuse to do so, its right to members' rates shall thereupon cease."

It was recently disclosed that corporations with very small capital had been formed for the mere purpose of evading the commission rule, clerks with memberships being selected as officers of such corporations.

INTERSTATE CRUSHERS CONVENTION

Corrections and Explanations

In our report last week the printer's "devil" omitted "Rule 9," which is as follows:

9. Off Oil—All oil neither choice nor prime shall be called "Off" oil, and shall be sold by sample.

In the report of the official stenographer the wording in Rule 42 should have read, "at least two gallons," instead of "one gallon" as published and "a gallon sample" instead of "a quart," as it appears in the report.

THE BUTTERINE BANQUET TO COTTON OIL

The butterine manufacturers of this country make an honest, wholesome article of food; they are engaged in honorable warfare when defending their product; they are possessed of gratitude and, hence, are not unmindful of those who help them in their steady fight against a selfish and an unscrupulous foe. This was evidenced Wednesday night of last week at New Orleans when the delegates to the great Convention of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association "had a night off."

Tillinghast's Remarks

During the session of the Crushers' convention Mr. F. W. Tillinghast, of the Vermont Manufacturing Co., of Providence, R. I., rose "to a personal privilege" and said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention, the company which I represent is one of the many which make butterine and is grateful to the great cottonseed oil interest which has done so much of the successful fighting in and out of Congress against the illegal invasion of the property and trade rights of the maker of oleomargarine. If this product had a fair field unhampered by state and national legislation more than is felt by other food products the amount of cottonseed oil which we now use in producing the output of our factories would be small indeed when compared with what we would otherwise use (loud and long applause). The Vermont Manufacturing Company like all of its honorable competitors makes a scrupulously clean and perfectly healthful table article and all of its ingredients are as pure as the driven snow. We could not use impure materials. (Applause.) They would not mix and would kill the trade we would build. Butter oil is one of the needfuls. (Applause.) You know how pure and good it is. (Applause.) Its mates are of the same good antecedents. (Applause.) And no one has the first cause for fear because each ingredient is now a household article in itself and is used by the mothers of the land. It is its virtues and not its sins which develops the opposition from a competing industry to butterine. (Applause.) But I am wandering. We do not forget the great fight you made for our product at Washington last year and this when the Grout bill was before Congress. We wish to thank you. Words cannot express the depths and the earnest sincerity of our thanks. We wish to do more. The oleomargarine industry—represented on this

floor by Messrs. W. E. Miller, of the Armour Packing Co., Mr. H. C. Pirrung, of the Capital City Dairy Company, and myself wish to express our appreciation of your great aid in a practical way. As spokesmen for the industry we represent we desire now to invite the Crushers to a banquet in this hall tomorrow (Wednesday) night at 6:30. (Prolonged applause followed and cut the speaker off for a few seconds.) Mr. Tillinghast was much touched by this outburst. He soon recovered and said:

"It is our only way to show our appreciation in some other way than by expressing it in words. All we are fighting for is the right to use butter oil as we now use it and be allowed to use more of it (hand clapping). We ask you to come and dine with us and this is the invitation: tomorrow night at 6:30 in this hall as our guests. We hope that you will come and see how we appreciate you."

Invitation Accepted

As the speaker sat down a wild demonstration was ringing about his ears. President Ready put the invitation from the chair and it was accepted by a unanimous vive voce vote.

Mr. W. E. Miller, of the Armour Packing Company, had previously just read his very able paper and the convention, following its conclusion, unanimously passed a series of strong anti-Grout bill resolutions.

The Festivities

The above was the stirring prelude to the sumptuous banquet at which 150 or more guests were seated on Wednesday night. It was called the "Oleomargarine Banquet," though oleomargarine, while being the largest thing present in spirit was the smallest physically. It was a notable event and was a great convention adjunct.

Tranchina's, at the West End, presented a lavish and animated scene to the casual visitor to lake Ponchatrain while the feast of food, drink and speech was in progress. Champagne was as plentiful as water and everything else followed this idea of this ideal repast. Mr. H. C. Pirrung, the handsome and circumspect general manager of the Capital City Dairy Co., of Columbus, O., was selected to preside, and he made an ideal toastmaster. President E. S. Ready, of the Crushers' Association sat at his right and Col. Robert Gibson, the untiring secretary and treasurer of the Association, occupied the post of honor at his left. The other guests of honor were the editor of The National Provisioner and the distinguished members of the Association attending the convention.

The master of ceremonies delivered for his inaugural address his able and forceful paper on "Why Is Butterine Taxed?" It was a masterful effort and the applause with which it was received showed when the nail was hit. He raked the iniquities of the infamous Grout bill fore and aft. One began wondering if the butter conspiracy really had any scruples left. We published this exceptional paper last week and endorse all that Mr. Pirrung has said in it.

The "big guns" of the convention responded to the toasts. None shirked his pleasant task nor excused himself by letter.

President Ready in his inimitable manner told of the hearty co-operation with one of the biggest and best consumers of the raw product, for the butterine trade virtually created butter oil. That trade, at least, created the market for the high priced butter oil and the only user of it. This trade was entitled to the friendly support of the Crushers. Besides, oleomargarine was as honest and as legitimate a food product as any, inasmuch as it was made of well-known and home grown ingredients." Mr. R. L. Heflin, the biggest exporter of cottonseed products at Galveston, Tex., itself the biggest cottonseed products port in the United States, also made a happy speech. Mr. Heflin is at home on his subject, being one of the best posted cotton oil men in this country.

The speeches of both of these prominent oil men were well received.

Several other toasts were responded to in felicitous speeches by delegates who were present as guests.

The following menu was served:

MENU.

River Shrimp	
Turtle Soup	
Olives	Radishes
Celery	Pompano
Sweetbread	Sauternes
	Risole Potatoes
	Green Peas
	Pontet Canet
	Crushers' Punch
	Roast Chicken Truffles
	Mixed Salad
	Cliequot
Neapolitaine Ice Cream	Assorted Cakes
	Roquefort Cheese
	Bent's Crackers Toasted
Coffee	Cigars

Excellent Music

The orchestra interspersed the hilarity with excellent music. It was a treat and a pleasure to be there in the hands of such generous and hospitable hosts and among such pleasant and entertaining guests. But for the "last car" nuisance the banqueters would have lingered longer than 11 p. m. They all reached their hotels with capable legs and in a thoroughly good humor, feeling that it was good for them that they had been there. The oleomargarine men lost no friends by that banquet, but braced the faith of old ones. It was superb.

Speech by Gash

Mr. J. G. Gash, of the American Cotton Oil Company, of New York, when called upon made a very humorous and pointed impromptu speech. He said that the toastmaster caught him on the fly, as he was just getting settled as a good listener. "The toastmaster or any of these gentlemen can outtalk me." (All laughed heartily.) Mr. Gash is a most happy after-dinner speaker, and kept the guests in titters and roars of laughter. In a serious mood he spoke of the value of cotton oil as a food product and as a commercial product, oleomargarine finding it a good diet, and it improved that excellent table article. He deplored that kind of unjust class legislation typified in the Grout bill. All of

this adverse legislation hurt the farmer, the miller and the manufacturer. It also hurt our great national name for honesty and fairness. Such legislation reached further than oleomargarine, and hurt more than the butterine industry, he said. His speech was witty and clever. It was a great hit.

Colonel Robert Gibson, the popular and able secretary and treasurer of the big Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association was induced to make a short talk. He was tired, but rose to the occasion, and a brief but happy speech. He was loudly applauded. Vice President Joseph W. Allison also made a good little speech. He is one of the ablest and brainiest men in the association.

Mr. J. J. Culberson, of Texas, spoke of the great injury which such legislation as that asked for by the butter crowd in the Grout bill would inflict upon the cotton oil and machinery interests. He appealed for united effort to kill all such laws.

Mr. C. W. Tillinghast, of the Vermont Manufacturing Company (the makers of some of the very finest butterine in the market), made a telling speech, which aroused much enthusiasm.

Mr. Edward Horner, of Helena, Ark., one of the nation's orators, woke the welkin in the same line as that followed by the other speakers. He was one of the first on the toast list.

Mr. Kahn, of Mississippi, also paid his "respects" to the "infamous Grout bill," as he termed it.

Toastmaster H. C. Pirrung returned thanks at about 11 P. M. Then the "incident closed," as the diplomats say of big affairs.

HANDLING RAW MATERIAL OR MARKETING COTTON SEED

(By R. A. Allison, Winona, Miss.)

The marketing of cottonseed is a question involving not only the prosperity of every mill, but even the life of the industry. Every mill owner is dissatisfied and chafes under the present method, but finds himself powerless to make any change whatever by himself. A radical change should be made, in fact, must be made, if the industry is to be placed upon a safe, conservative business basis. The first methods introduced when the industry was in its infancy are still in vogue, crude, unbusinesslike, born of necessity. The business has outgrown its swaddling clothes. The local agent, and the local seed house were necessary and admirably answered their purpose in the incipency of the industry; and are necessary in some localities now, but as the main factor in handling, or marketing cottonseed, they should be eliminated. Cottonseed is the only farm commodity subject to local competition of agents and the whims of an oil mill, with limited experience, run by optimists.

Present Methods

Under the present methods either the price is run up to a point which is a severe loss to the mills, or is reduced to a point that means robbing the farmer. A mill in trying to average the price f. o. b. mill, is compelled to rob Peter to pay Paul; hence the home market has often

to be sacrificed to pay for seed bought elsewhere. The agent! What shall be said of him that is good? He operates on the mill's money, he does not hesitate to say he cares nothing for the mill, whether it makes or loses money—he's like Tennyson's brook, "he goes on forever." His love for the poor, down-trodden farmer is a strong characteristic, leading him often to believe that his mill can and should pay more for seed, and that he is doing a righteous deed to bring on a fight. Every merchant at the station urges him to advance the price, and firmly believes in an active competitive market. Sharp competition with somebody else's money is a much desired state of affairs.

About Competition

Farmers believe in strong competition; and are seemingly great friends to any one putting up the price, and the lawyers in explaining the Mississippi and other anti-trust bills, say competition should be unrestrained, and that competition cannot be classed as unhealthy; no matter whether malignant, vicious or instituted by a combine, it is competition, and, like whiskey, some good, and better, but none of it bad. Nor can you restrain it.

Respects to Agents

A good agent is like a good Indian—he's dead—"he died long ago." With his commissions, his loading charge, his expenses, as numerous and varied as autumn leaves in Vallombrosa, besides other vexations, such as short weights to farmers if price is maintained, or shortage in weights to the mill, by reason of giving extra weights to the farmer, instead of an advance in price, he is a Chinese puzzle, and occupies a unique position. Hence recurs every season with added force, the question: "How can cottonseed be marketed, and the price be made uniform, based upon the market value of its products?" Cottonseed has become a staple article of commerce, and unless marketed like corn, wheat, cotton, pork, cattle or hay, there is only one remedy, a combination, a trust to restrain competition.

Buying Seed

It, therefore, behooves the farmer, as well as the oil mills, to put cottonseed on the market in a sound, business-like manner, commensurate with its growing importance and value, and the increasing amount seeking a market. The present method is all wrong, it is worse than wrong, it is suicidal. If no remedy can be found, and we are forced into a combine, we may as well say our prayers, and sing that old familiar hymn, "Farewell, vain world," for it is either the poorhouse or the penitentiary. The oil mills of Mississippi, this past season tried to come together, and see if their united experience and good business sense could not evolve some method that would be fair to all concerned, both to the farmer and to the mills, in the marketing of cottonseed, or handling the raw material. Unfortunately, the matter was stopped by a suit in court. It was unfortunate, because two great industries, oil mills and cotton planting, have been balked in an honest effort to solve the problem—"How should

cottonseed be marketed?" In reviewing the past and recounting the many pitfalls and serious obstacles that have, and do now, obstruct our pathway, we find three methods that have had serious consideration, and in some localities, honest efforts in putting them into effect.

First.—It was a division of territory by mills in groups. This lasted so long as there was a few mills only, and was made non-effective by new mills.

Second.—All mills combined on a certain price in a specified section of territory. This was a most excellent plan, and lasted about as long as it took some one, who was always the other fellow, to get home, and find an excuse for non-compliance.

Third.—A pro rata distribution of seed from any one section of territory based on the number of press boxes. This could be worked admirably and fairly without default, if it was legal, but Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi, with supernatural prescience, born of occult wisdom, have enacted laws to bring about that era when all men will be brothers-by-law. These three methods, although still the dream of some mills, "have been weighed in the balance and found wanting." It has been suggested by several that a solution to the difficulty would be to let a committee be appointed by the association, from some central point issue a weekly price sheet, basing the price of seed on the market price of products—an f.o.b. mill price. These price sheets to be mailed to every mill a member of this association. Every station will know the true value of seed; every farmer would know that he could ship his seed to a mill with the assurance that the commissions, loading charges and all other perquisites going to seed agents would come to him. These expenses amount to about \$2 per ton. The planter, farmer or buyer of seed would get the benefit going now to an agent.

Farmers Interests

If one mill wants seed and feels that it can pay more than its neighbor, it is not necessary that it advance the price, but it could seek other localities, and buy at the market price, and pay the additional freight charges. It puts each mill upon an equal basis as to purchases of seed, and leaves the margin of profit to be worked out by the management of the mill. There is some good in this, but it would take a committee of angels to steer this scheme, and then everybody would suspect them. It does away, however, with the frightful "Sisiphus job," hanging like the sword of Damocles over our heads, "running a gin-nery" as a feeder to oil mills. There never was a poorer investment made by a sensible business man than to invest money in a cotton gin, and give the management to some one else. They are a delusion and a snare. Again it may be that some enterprising genius will establish a cottonseed commission house (it was tried once) with branches in all central seed supply points, and contract with all oil mills to give them a supply of seed, at a market value, who will rent our seed houses.

Oil mills will not be known then in the seed market, except through these houses.

This will be a most enticing field for the display of energetic spirits undertaking great untried schemes, and really ought to absorb the bold, and daring adventurers, who now have their weather eyes on building an oil mill. A commission house established here in New Orleans undertaking to supply the thirty oil mills in Louisiana with seed would have a clear field, and a free fight. Louisiana produces about 725,000 bales of cotton, equivalent to 360,000 tons of seed. It is not possible to market more than 60 per cent. of the seed produced. Hence you will have 216,000 tons of seed to distribute between thirty mills, or about 7,200 tons to each mill. There are only so many seed to divide up, and some one must do without, but the commission house is all right, it gets a dollar a ton for dividing up 216,000 tons of seed equally and impartially for, this is a true, altruistic scheme, and makes \$216,000 without a dollar invested. There is something in this equal to Col. Seller's or Thompson's eyewater.

No Commissions

Had we not better, by far, stop at the elimination of the middle man, and a positive agreement among mills not to buy in mill towns, and leave the rest to Providence? In many places agents are absolutely necessary, and no man shall say how the other man shall manage his agents. So as to local seed houses, it is useless to attempt to do without them altogether, but an agreement to do away with all commissions, in every shape and form, to pay salaries only, or make an absolutely, unconcealed, open price, with no trimmings, would be a great advance. But the real remedy is in working your home territory. Pay only such prices as yield a profit, putting aside all personal feeling, and quietly letting the other fellow have the seed when the price makes them undesirable.

No Combinations Wanted

Throw all suggestions, or attempts of combinations to the wind. Keep a cool head and an even temper, and work at home. This is the golden rule for the interior mill man: Increase the home demand for your products, pay such prices at home, and give the seller of seed such treatment and such conveniences as will make him satisfied. This will convince the outsider that yours is not the market he wants.

"Profit and cottonseed from no agreements rise.

Work well at home—there all the sugar lies."

This may not be a literal quotation, but it is the sure road for the interior mills' salvation.

CO-OPERATION AND LEGISLATION

(By Ernest Lamar, Selma, Ala.)

By iteration and reiteration only can the truths, with which the problems of life, and of business, are so pregnant, be permanently impressed upon the minds of thinking men. When your secretary requested me to write on "Co-operation," I replied that the subject had been so thoroughly handled at previous meetings I fancied there was nothing more to be said thereon, and really

preferred to write on the subject of "Legislation." Little did I dream of the snare he had prepared for me, until I received his ultimatum—"Combine the two subjects; write on both," and, although the task he set me be not an easy one, I realize the wisdom of his request, for the two are so closely allied as to be almost indistinguishable. However, if, in my remarks on co-operation, there should appear any hint of plagiarism, I pray you to remember that this paper but follows along the line of those of my distinguished predecessors.

Co-operation is Good-fellowship

Co-operation is synonymous with good-fellowship; they are twin stars that deck the diadem of legitimate and friendly competition. The surest way to foster and encourage co-operation is by frequent meetings. Annual meetings of those engaged in the same line of business are productive of much good, but I advocate the greater frequency of these meetings, for the oftener we meet the better do we become acquainted, and there ensues a wider development of that "bon camaraderie," that "elbow acquaintance," that engenders good-fellowship and aids in co-operating the forces of mill men.

State Co-operation

I am, and have ever been, a firm believer in state co-operation, and in state meetings. I deem them the foundation, nay the very backbone of our Interstate Association, for, unless there be state co-operation one cannot logically expect to find that even greater good—interstate co-operation. I can conceive of no class of business men who need more of the essence of good fellowship, more of the "esprit du corps" engendered among them than ourselves. Co-operation is as old as the world; it is the fundamental principle of success in every business, in every avocation known to man. I know of no business whose vital interests are more dependent upon co-operation than that of oil mills.

Husband Strength

Our strength should be husbanded for "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull together"; rather than expended in unseemly quarrels and bickerings to the injury of ourselves, and our neighbors, and to the serious detriment of our business. If our association is worthy of our membership, it is worthy of our heartiest co-operation, our faithful support, and honest endeavor to abide, with unflinching fealty, by all of its compacts in their minutest, as well as in their greatest parts.

It is an undisputed axiom that co-operation is the safeguard, as well as the basis, of all collective endeavor. It is essential health, the necessary strength which will cause association work to attain that degree of perfection, whose fruits will be of incalculable benefit to its members. We are entering upon an era of stupendous enterprise; combinations of capital and brains are springing up on every side; new conditions confront us; business methods are undergoing a radical change; it behooves the wise and prudent man to take advantage of every possibility, of each opportunity, that tends to insure the success

of his business in the present and its advancement in the future. And among these stupendous enterprises that, like Aladdin's palace, are springing up "over night," the manufacture of cottonseed products is by no means the least, and this brings me to consideration of that other thought, upon which I have been asked to dwell—"Legislation."

Co-operation and legislation, or co-operation in legislation, whichever you prefer; how important to the best interest of our business they are when placed in conjunction you must perforce realize and appreciate. What can be more vitally beneficial to our welfare than favorable or protective legislation? The answer is obvious. But I ask you to seriously consider the reverse of the medal, namely, adverse legislation; nothing could possibly do us more harm, or more quickly bring to naught the efforts we have made to place our business on the highest and best standards.

You need co-operation for protection against this threatened danger of adverse legislation; a danger, believe me greater, perhaps, than you dream of. No set, or class of manufacturers deserve more credit for the advancement they have made in their work than do the oil mill men. Thirty years ago the manufacture of cottonseed products was in its infancy; there was no market for our goods; there was deep-rooted prejudice to contend with; and that bugbear of all legitimate enterprises—adverse legislation—constantly menaced the welfare of our pioneers. But, with undaunted courage, the manufacturer persevered, and his perseverance has not been in vain, for to-day he stands the greatest benefactor of the cottonbelt of the South. The volume of business has increased so rapidly and to such enormous proportions as to stand to-day an enduring monument to the grim perseverance of our predecessors. Compare the small beginnings of thirty years ago to the value of our output for the past season, which may, conservatively, be placed at thirty million dollars, and you will realize the gigantic strides which the oil mill men have made by constant and strenuous effort. Co-operation is the secret of this success; may its power never grow less. It is needless for me to mention the countries that know, and have been benefited by our products; a few years more and it will be known to every civilized country on the globe, to say nothing of adding its help to the civilization of some that are not.

Adverse Legislation

In this reaching for new territory as in its foothold on the old, it, of necessity, comes in competition with products of the country to which it is exported, and is, therefore, liable, yes more than apt, to be legislated against, and if we as a united body co-operating one with the other, do not carefully and promptly look after the remedying of these matters our product will most assuredly suffer from this adverse legislation. We have a great and growing country, our statesmen and legislators are famed the world over for their wisdom and ability; it is through them,

backed by the wonderful resources of our country, that we largely shape the foreign policy toward our product. To do this properly, to establish and keep our product in good repute with other countries, we must first overcome all prejudice and adverse legislation in our own. To do this needs co-operation.

Fight by Dairymen

You are all familiar with the recent bitter fight made against our product by the dairymen of the east and west in the last congress. They feared our product was creating a demand for itself against which they could not prejudice the people, and, therefore, they took the matter to the courts, as it were. The fight is still on, we have a great battle yet to wage; here to-day, we must, by united policy, by mighty co-operation, provide a counter-check and prepare to combat to the end the forces arrayed against our pure food product, and with co-operation the victory shall be ours. Dogberry said: "Comparisons are odious." Had he lived in our day he would have seen the realization of the adage in the comparison of our pure food products with those of these same dairymen.

Let us work together, and with a firmness of purpose born of righteous indignation, controvert the schemes employed and the measures used by our enemies to produce a hostile sentiment against our pure food products. Your president and secretary are about to call on you to assist in defying and defeating our enemies by taking up this matter of legislation with your congressmen and senators; let me beg of you to heed their call. Listen to the warning and when the call comes be prepared to be guided by their advice, and give them your hearty co-operation.

All Must Work

Think not that some other mill man will do the necessary work, take this matter home to yourself, your help is needed, shirk not your duty to your fellow mill men, to your industry, nor to yourself. By establishing ourselves firmly at home we aid our product abroad. In this day of newsgathering, every civilized country of the globe keeps in touch with the legislation of this great country of ours; we already have large markets in many countries, but we want more. I urge you, therefore, to give the closest attention to these foreign markets, and to confer with your lawmakers at Washington, urging upon them the necessity of checking all adverse legislation towards this southern product of ours. New territory must be acquired through us, who are interested, and through our co-operation must this be done. You are fortunate in having a watchful secretary, one who when danger threatens, will promptly sound the alarm; may he not be called upon to do so, but when he does, heed the call, and heed it instantly. In closing let me urge upon you the necessity of two things:

- 1st. Get all the mills in your territory to join this association, so that we may have greater strength in our co-operation.
- 2d. When your president or secretary calls on you for action respond promptly,

vigorously, and thoroughly, and much good will be accomplished.

COTTONSEED PURCHASES BY MILLS

(By J. W. Black, Montgomery, Ala.)

When I received a letter from our secretary asking me to prepare a paper to be read at this meeting on the subject, "Cottonseed Purchases by Mills," with some suggestions as to improvement on present methods, I at first felt like declining, as there were many who could write on this theme much better than I and would give more real information on this very important subject owing to their vast experience in buying seed, not only in one State, but in many.

Various methods tried have proved failures, going to show that buying seed is no child's play, in order to get them with the least possible cost laid down at the mill.

Not a Review

It is not the object of this paper to rehash the past and the many ways that have been resorted to by the mills to garner seed. Some of them would no doubt be interesting to relate, and might stimulate some to adopt them. But a season like the past one we all feel that some change must take place or else the cottonseed oil interests will have to be merged into some large consolidated system, doing away with fierce competition in buying the raw material. This no doubt would regulate the irregularities for a short time, but new mills would spring up and competition would come back again as fierce as before. Competition has always been said to be the "life of trade," but there must be some limit to this; if not, what will be the results? We all want to make some money for our labor and money invested. How many this season had a fair result for their mills? Each one can answer for himself. Some have made money, while many have lost; all owing to not having some good method of purchasing the raw material. There are several ways we can buy the raw material on business principles, but the only sure way is through an association well conducted with all mills as members and following instructions from officers elected for this purpose. An association is of no account unless there is a pro-rate of seed to each mill in the association. By pro-rating, all mills feel that they will get their share of seed at a price by which all can make a little money. No concert of action brings about results which is not business from a money standpoint and engenders bad feeling among mill men.

Eliminating Trust Feature

An association may be termed a trust, but my experience is that mills as a rule always will pay a good price for the raw material, thus eliminating the trust feature, and will continue to do so.

The day is past for large profits, and whatever we now can make is what we can save on running our mills and getting the best results possible; stopping the leaks and buying the seed right will not only bring good results, but we will all have a better feeling for each other, that in itself is half the pleasure in business.

The best way of running an association I will not discuss, but do say without one, all mills are like a boat at sea without a rudder. All business should have a head, and an association takes this place, and with good members all will reap the benefit.

ASSOCIATION

(By George C. Walsh, Greenwood, S. C.)

I appreciate very highly the honor conferred upon me by your worthy secretary in requesting me to address you upon such a momentous and important subject as the association or combination of interests in this great industry which we represent. It would be a waste of time for me to present the innumerable arguments in support of the proposition that association is absolutely necessary to all enterprises of like character in order to achieve success. You all know that "combination" is the keynote of the day, both for capital and labor, and every day brings forth new events of combinations, some of them startling to the whole world. There is an ancient proverb which says, "Competition is the life of trade." There is no doubt but what competition increases trade, but it surely lessens profit and often prevents all profit from the increased trade; as products increase prices fall, and a very large production brings very poor returns. But I suppose you wish me to confine myself to the subject in connection with our particular industry—the manufacture of cottonseed products. The general reasons for combination in all enterprises apply to our industry, namely: 1. The necessity for large capital. 2. A control of the prices of raw material. 3. Control of the market for our products.

No Labor Troubles

We are not troubled about labor as many other industries are, but we have special reasons for combination in our industry which, in my experience, are as follows:

1. Removing the leech which is sapping the very life-blood of our industry, namely, the ruinous competition in the purchase of our raw material, which is increasing daily, brought about by those whose only motto seems to be, "get seed," while the stockholders join in the mad refrain, "Get seed, boys, at any price you can." It is a clearly demonstrated fact that the business we represent is the only one in existence which is not conducted upon business methods. It is entirely speculative, and with some of the best business minds in the management of our various interests it is not high time that a united effort was made to place the cotton oil mill industry upon a sound financial basis. Many of use "see the hand writing upon the wall," a great and grand southern industry, with only one superior in financial strength and proportions, doomed to utter annihilation simply because we will not create and maintain a market value for our raw material based upon the market value of our products. I am not a pessimist when I make these assertions, for you all know they are stern facts.

Do we find the large manufacturers of iron, steel and cotton goods, in fact, any extensive manufacturers, vying with each

(Continued on Page 25.)

WESTERN TRADE ITEMS

WESTERN OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, ROOM 424 RIALTO BLDG., CHICAGO

Packinghouse Notes

George Adams, the veteran stockyard commission man, died Saturday morning at his home, 2822 Michigan Avenue. In 1859 he was in the packing business at Milwaukee.

Armour & Co., will build a monster lard refinery west of their beef house at Forty-third street and Packers avenue. Ground was broken Monday. The refinery will cost \$250,000 and give employment to 300 men. It will be ready for operation by Aug. 1.

Match Ignites her Hair

Mrs. Thomas Ruddy, 373 East Fortieth street, wife of the senior member of Ruddy Brothers, stockyard packers, was badly burned while lighting the gas Saturday. It is thought by her family that she might have been burned to death had not Miss Sadie Crawford thrown a bedquilt over her head and extinguished the flames. A spark from a match flew into Mrs. Ruddy's hair, and also set fire to some curtains beside her.

Board of Trade Notes

The Board of Trade membership of M. M. Jamelson has been posted for transfer.

Harry Farnum, who has been with Armour & Co., as provision trader for some years, is to go with Sydney Love & Co., next fall. Meanwhile he goes abroad for some months.

General Trade Notes

A committee of the Chicago Live Stock Exchange is trying to induce the rendering company to advance the price paid for dead hogs.

Fair prices are being paid at the combination sale of Herford cattle at Dexter Park amphitheater. Cows are selling at from \$160 to \$200 per head.

Everett Brown, of the Brown-St. John Co., has returned from a trip in Polk, Dallas, Boone and Greene counties. He says most of the small feeders have sold

out their cattle and hogs, some large droves of cattle are still on hand and feeders are very bullish on them, the recent decline in corn has made them very independent, and they do not have to market them until August and September. He says there will not be near the usual number of hogs out of that country, which is about the best in Iowa, this summer, the coming crop of pigs promises to be enormous. Farmers report large numbers of little pigs; he says land is selling \$10 to \$20 an acre higher than when he was out there a year ago.

Railroad Notes

President Purdy of the Rock Island denies the rumor that he is to resign or that the company is to be re-organized at the coming annual meeting.

William M. McConnell has been appointed travelling passenger agent for the Great Western with headquarters in Philadelphia.

Following is a complete list of the railroad conventions which will be held in 1901:

June 4—National convention of railroad commissioners, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, E. A. Moseley, interstate commerce commission, Washington, D. C.

June 11—National Association of Local Freight Agents' Association, Denver, Colo.; secretary, James Anderson, B. and M. R. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

June 11—Train Dispatchers' Association of America, San Francisco, Cal.; secretary, J. F. Mackie, Chicago.

June 19—National Association of Railway Agents, Pittsburg, Pa.

June 19—Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents, Boston, Mass.; secretary, P. W. Drew, Wisconsin Central Railway, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 19—American Railway Master Mechanics' Association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; secretary, J. W. Taylor, 667 The Rookery, Chicago.

June 24—Master Car Builders' Association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; secretary, J. W. Taylor, 667 The Rookery, Chicago.

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Pork Loins, Tenderloins, Trimmings, Spare Ribs, Hocks, Etc.

HENRY J. SEITER, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

June 29—Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, Buffalo, N. Y.

Aug. 20—National Railroad Master Blacksmiths' Association, Denver, Colo.; secretary, A. L. Woodworth, Lima, Ohio.

Sept. 10—Traveling Engineers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.; secretary, W. O. Thompson, Elkhart, Ind.

Sept. 10—Master Car and Locomotive Painters' Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, Robert McKeon, Erie Railway, Kent, Ohio.

Oct. 8—Roadmaster and Maintenance of Way Association, Washington, D. C.; secretary, J. B. Dickson, Sterling, Ill.

Oct. 15—American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents, Asheville, N. C.; secretary, A. J. Smith, L. S. and M. S. Ry., Cleveland, Ohio.

Oct. 15—Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, S. F. Patterson, Concord, N. H.

Oct. 16—Canadian Roadmasters' Association, Hamilton, Ont.; secretary, J. Drinkwater, Winchester, Ont., Canada.

Manufacturing Sites on St. Clair River

Unequaled Rail and Water Transportation to both Eastern and Western Markets.

LOW TAXATION.

Manufacturers contemplating a change of location will do well to correspond with us.

South Port Huron Improvement Company, Port Huron, Mich.

LATE TRADE GLEANINGS

The slaughter house of Riehesell & Elliott, Wapakoneta, O., was destroyed by fire.

The candle factory of the Will-Baumer Co., Syracuse, N. Y., was damaged by fire.

Robert H. Jacobs & M. B. Tipple, Niles, O., have organized a company to erect a leather plant.

The Geneva Gin and Fertilizer Co., Geneva, Ala., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated.

It is reported that the Armour Fertilizer Works will establish a \$500,000 plant at Atlanta, Ga.

Adair & McCarty, Atlanta, Ga., will erect fertilizer factory at Chattanooga, Tenn.

It is rumored that Armour & Co. will erect a packing plant at Fort Worth, Tex.

The Herb Soap Company, of New York City; capital, \$10,000. Directors: C. A. Bode, G. J. Helmer and B. L. Burrows, of New York City.

ment of at least a portion of the trade is that the rules in New York should conform to those adopted by the Interstate Cotton Crushers' Association at its recent meeting in New Orleans. These were published in last week's National Provisioner. They are regarded by some here as thorough and satisfactory.

ELEVATING AND CONVEYING MACHINERY

The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, has issued its circular, No. 61, illustrating the wonderful line of elevating and conveying machinery made by the company. It shows everything in the line necessary for mills, factories, mines, industrial and power plants. It even shows the equipment for dredge boats. As the line is very complete, unique and practical, a copy of this circular should be in the possession of every concern using such machinery.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE COTTON OIL RULES

Some of the cottonseed oil rules of the New York Produce Exchange were adopted by the recent convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association at New Orleans. The following committee has been appointed by the Exchange to consider the matter of a revision of the cottonseed oil rules of the Produce Exchange: G. H. Williams, Herman Loeb, O. S. Flash, C. I. Long, M. B. Snevily, J. G. Gash, Chas. G. G. Hall, Edward Flash, Jr., E. S. Whitman, and St. Julian Ravenal.

Personal Items

James B. McMahon, second vice-president of the N. K. Fairbank Company, is here this week from Chicago.

At the auction sale of seventeen Produce Exchange memberships on Wednesday, the prices ranged from \$225 to \$300, with the average price \$258.

PROSPERITY IN THE SOUTH

The heavy rains for two days last week in the Southern states have crippled the transportation of freight to a great extent. All through Southern Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and down into Alabama the floods have either washed out the trestles and bridges or so sapped the railroad embankments as to make it wiser to hold freight until the earth has settled together and the swollen streams have subsided.

Trade all over the South is waking up and improving. In the meat and provision line this is especially so as factories are being built and Northern capital is finding a field for development in "Dixie." Factories are rising all over the South. The hungered are being well fed.

LATE ICE NOTES

The Block Ice & Cold Storage Co., Trenton, N. J., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

The White Hall Creamery Co., White Hall, Ill., capital \$1,000, has been incorporated by S. W. Wade, E. A. Griswold and F. M. Winters.

The Oklahoma City Ice & Cold Storage Co., Oklahoma City, Ok., has increased capital stock from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000.

J. S. Rainey has purchased the plant of the Cold Storage Co., New Orleans, La., for \$55,000.

The Interstate Ice and Fuel Co., Augusta, Ga., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Edenton Ice and Cold Storage Co., Edenton, N. C., will erect plant at Henderson, N. C.

LATE COTTONSEED NOTES

The Annona Cotton Oil Co., Annona, Tex., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by L. C. Stiles, J. B. Lassiter and D. W. Cheatham.

The Dawson Cotton Oil Co., Dawson, Tex., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by W. T. Westmoreland, B. W. D. Hill, J. A. Buckingham and J. R. Smith.

The Independent Cotton Oil Co., Columbus, Ga., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

The Montezuma Mfg. Co., Montezuma, Ga., capital \$37,500, has been incorporated to erect cottonseed oil mill.

The Florida Cotton Oil Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated.

COTTON OIL TRADE MEETS

The cottonseed oil traders in New York held a meeting at the Produce Exchange on Wednesday of this week, at which a committee composed of E. S. Whitman, Jos. Gash, Edward Flash, Jr., St. Julien Ravenal and Charles Hall, in combination with the regular Oil Committee of the exchange, was appointed to consider the advisability of amending the trading rules. The senti-

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

MAY 25.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	200	18,000	2,000
Kansas City	100	8,000	...
Omaha	200	13,000	...
St. Louis .....	...	2,000	...
MAY 27.			
Chicago	24,000	47,000	24,000
Kansas City	7,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	3,800	5,500	3,200
St. Louis	4,500	4,000	3,000
MAY 28.			
Chicago	5,000	24,000	14,000
Kansas City	7,000	20,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	12,500	1,700
St. Louis	4,500	7,500	2,500
MAY 29.			
Chicago	20,500	34,000	15,000
Kansas City	5,000	17,000	6,000
Omaha	3,500	13,500	2,500
St. Paul	2,500	9,000	1,500
St. Paul	300	2,200	...
MAY 30.			
Holiday.			
MAY 31.			
Chicago	8,500	25,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	15,000	3,000
Omaha	1,800	10,500	3,500
St. Louis	1,500	5,500	3,500

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS**Provisions**

The products held steady, notwithstanding liberal receipts of hogs. New York marked unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil

Strong; not further changed; sale of 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, in tanks, in Georgia. A lot equal to 800 bbls. bleaching grade sold at 34c in tanks, delivered here.

Tallow

Firm; quiet; city, hhds., 4½c; weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. to home trade, 92, an average of 4½.

Oleo Stearine

Steady; 8½ in New York.

Lards

Pure, refined; for Europe, \$8.40@8.60.
Pure, refined; for South America, \$9.00@9.25.
Pure, refined; for Brazil (Keys) \$10.15@10.35.
Compound—Domestic, 6% @ 6½c.
Prime, city, \$7.85@8.00.

CONTENTS**EDITORIAL—**

Supreme Court's Porto Rico Decision.....	11
Blacklist Legal	11
Reasons for Good Native Cattle.....	11
Canning Law Folly and Science.....	12
Illicit Butter Gets \$10,000 Fine.....	12

GENERAL—

Produce Exchange Notes	19
Treasury Decisions	21
International Live Stock Exposition.....	23
Cold Storage Possibilities	27
Oil Mill Superintendents' Notices	33
More Omaha Rumors	33
Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association Annual Convention	13, 16, 25, 37
Insurance Notes	29
Cottonseed Notes	33
Western Trade Items	17
Exports of Provisions.....	19
Trade Gleanings	19

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC—

Answers to Correspondents.....	20
To Work up Scraps	20

ICE AND REFRIGERATION—

Notes	27
-------------	----

MARKETS—

Provisions and Lard	29
Hides and Skins	30
Tallow, Stearine, Grease and Soap.....	31
Cottonseed Oil	32
Kansas City Live Stock Review.....	38
South St. Joseph L. S. Review.....	38
St. Louis Live Stock Review.....	38
Chicago Markets	38, 39, 40
New York Markets	41, 42

RETAIL DEPARTMENT—

Editorial, News, Hints, etc.....	34-37
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TRADE GLEANINGS

Work has commenced on the new tannery at Boyne City, Neb.

Armour & Co. will build a large lard refinery at Chicago.

The town of Sonoma, Cal., offers a site as a bonus for a cannery.

The American Can Co. will make improvements in plant at La Crosse, Wis.

General Flower says Armour & Co. will build their next plant at South St. Paul.

Charles S. Hardy, San Diego, Cal., will build a slaughter house at Tia Juana, Cal.

The Brodie tannery at Wausau, Wis., will be reopened by the United States Leather Co.

The South Georgia Cattle Co., Alexandria, Ind., capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated.

The Milwaukee Health Department will not enforce the ordinance forbidding the use of coloring matter in sausages.

The Charles Wolff Packing Company, Topeka, Kan., will build smoke house, fertilizer department and machine shops.

The Monroe Canning and Packing Company, Monroe, Mich., has increased its capital stock from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

The Santa Clara Fruit and Cattle Company, capital \$1,000,000, has been incorporated in New Jersey by C. W. Scott and T. S. Safford.

It is said that the glucose combination—the Charles Pope Glucose Co., of Chicago, and the National Starch Co., will consolidate with a capital of \$55,223,000.

(Late Trade Gleanings, Page 13.)

Produce Exchange Notes

Daniel Ripley, steamship agent, was proposed for membership.

New members elected: Rene A. de Russey; Mont Howden Smith; N. P. Frothingham; Albert L. Norris; N. Duncan Wood.

Visitors at the Exchange: J. Howard Bridge, London; Wm. Pinkney, Sunderland, Eng.; Y. Van Cuyck, Antwerp; N. B. Carrington, Liverpool; Chas. E. DeWolff, Liverpool; Daniel Ripley, Galveston; K. M. Oliver, Kansas City; Robert Gordon, Henry N. Mann, J. A. Joseph, W. T. P. Wardrop, Chicago; J. T. Hohning, Detroit.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange, President Elliot

T. Barrows' address was well received. In speaking of trade conditions, he said:

"In the export of wheat we show a loss of four per cent., as compared with last year; Boston gaining three per cent.; Philadelphia three per cent. and Newport News two per cent., while Baltimore, New Orleans and Galveston show losses of four per cent., one per cent. and two per cent., respectively.

"In corn we show a gain of three per cent., Philadelphia three per cent., and New Orleans one per cent., while Boston, Baltimore, Newport News and Galveston show losses of one per cent., one per cent., three per cent. and two per cent., respectively; thus, with the exception of Philadelphia, which seems to have enjoyed unusual advantages as to rail rates, the losses and gains have been about equal in the aggregate of grain exports.

"In the total value of all exports we show a loss of 1.70 per cent., Baltimore 1.17 per cent., and the Virginia ports 0.69 per cent., while Boston shows a gain of 0.98 per cent., Philadelphia 0.11 per cent., New Orleans 2.22 per cent., and Galveston 0.25 per cent.

"The gross income of the Exchange for the year was \$321,624.85, gross expenditures, \$276,055.85, and the net surplus, \$45,531.92. This surplus will not be turned over to the Gratuity Fund until the decision of the Court of Appeals is had over the late amendments to the Fund by-laws.

"For years those conversant with the workings of the Exchange and its relation to the Gratuity System through its certificates of membership have felt that the number of outstanding certificates in proportion to those in active use were a menace to the prosperity of the institution and precluded their ever realizing the value they should attain, representing as they do a property of \$5,000,000.

"Many feel that the changes in business have caused the depression of the past year, yet during the most prosperous years of the Exchange, viz., those between 1874 and 1884, there was no demand for more than twenty-five hundred certificates, and when the boom came, caused by the inauguration of the Gratuity System and the new Exchange, the excess five hundred were largely taken by speculators and those becoming members for the sake of the insurance, which was thought so safe that even a medical examination was not asked for by the Exchange. While it was

good business to issue the additional five hundred certificates at an average of \$1,846, it is good business to retire them now. The effect of a by-law giving the Board power to retire certificates was shown after the passage of the last amendment, when the price rose from \$35.00 to \$600.00, the Exchange retiring fifty-six at an average of \$196.00, which are held pending the appeal before the court. This was again exemplified by the recent purchasing of certificates by members of the Stock Exchange, the price advancing to \$1,000.00, and reacting to about \$300.00, when the demand eased off. Had the Exchange power now to continue purchasing, prices could be maintained, and as the surplus certificates are gradually absorbed, the average yearly number joining the Exchange will quickly create a fair market."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from principal Atlantic ports, their destination, and a comparative summary for the week ending May 25, 1901:

	Week May 25, 1901.	Week May 26, 1900.	Nov. 1, 1900, to May 25 1901.
PORK, BBLs.			
U. Kingdom....	532	694	28,705
Continent.....	643	135	17,012
S. & C. Am.....	439	1,002	12,300
West Indies.....	528	2,080	53,600
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies.....	30	5	4,023
Other countries	242	57	881
Totals.....	2,404	4,222	127,307

BACON AND HAMS, LBS.			
U. Kingdom....	13,395,136	11,756,979	402,550,455
Continent.....	973,140	1,069,900	56,584,665
S. & C. Am.....	66,550	80,875	3,692,967
West Indies.....	154,575	243,700	8,619,106
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies.....	1,200	4,000	10,800
Other countries	1,200	56,600	738,550
Totals.....	14,591,501	13,221,104	470,197,546

LARD, POUNDS.			
U. Kingdom....	7,827,705	5,770,089	182,855,335
Continent.....	3,585,691	3,185,010	150,865,524
S. & C. Amer.....	602,882	338,535	18,666,470
West Indies.....	611,330	770,040	16,327,172
Br. No. Amer.			
Colonies.....	633	700	67,492
Other countries	2,820	9,720	1,797,818
Totals.....	12,630,458	10,084,094	364,579,811

Recapitulation of week's exports ending May 25, 1901:			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	1,891	5,678,650	6,326,400
Boston.....	244	5,675,475	1,845,650
Portland, Me.....	...	1,118,775	87,500
Philadelphia.....	...	950,160	862,800
Baltimore.....	175	126,538	1,657,976
Norfolk.....	...	...	512,000
Newport News.....	...	2,432	307,710
New Orleans.....	94	22,200	206,700
Montreal.....	...	1,011,401	533,920
St. John, N. B.....	...	...	...
Galveston, Tex.....	...	...	23,742
Totals.....	2,404	14,591,501	12,630,458

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.			
	Nov. 1, 1900 to May 25, 1901	Nov. 1, 1899 to May 25, 1900	Decrease
Pork pounds.....	25,441,400	28,620,800	3,179,400
Hams and bacon, pounds.....	470,197,546	456,228,205	...
Lard, pounds.....	364,579,811	388,885,075	24,305,264

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Use the kind of Parchment Paper that you can boil your meat in. If you cannot boil a ham in Parchment Paper, it is an imitation, not the Genuine Parchment Paper; test this. . . .

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

TO WORK UP SCRAPS FROM COLD-MADE TOILET SOAPS

BY L. ETTWEIN

The usual method of working up scraps from cold-made toilet soaps consists in melting them with a potash solution and salt water. The resulting soap with about 200-pounds yield is always brittle, and does not give the same lustre when pressed as a cold-made soap. Milled soaps being now very cheap, the better qualities are in great demand, while there is comparatively little request for filled soaps. A relatively good soap can be obtained if the cuttings are melted in hot oil and the equivalent quantity of lye is crutched in. We recommend the use also of tallow and casin oil in the stock, as the resultant soap will be smoother than that which is obtained from the use of cocoanut oil alone.

A very good product is obtained by working in the following proportions:

Scraps	150 lbs.
Cocoanut oil	40 lbs.
Tallow	40 lbs.
Castor Oil	20 lbs.
Lye (71 degrees Tw.)	47 lbs.

The fats are melted, then strained through a hair sieve, and then placed into a steam-jacketed kettle, together with the scraps. After melting, the lye which has been mixed with the color is run in with constant stirring. When the lye is incorporated and the whole forms a uniform thick mass, it is left to heat simultaneously for about two hours. At the end of that time the saponification is complete, and after mixing a little of the soap can be molded.

A method of working up the scraps that is even more advantageous than that described is employed for milled soaps. About one part of well-dried shavings of a white ground soap, made from nine-tenths tallow and one-tenth cocoanut oil and one part of chipped scraps are melted together, the necessary color and perfume being added.

When the soap is well mixed and is quite uniform, it is charged in the plodder. If worked carefully the resulting bars are perfectly solid and free from streaks. If a ground soap made from eight-tenths of tallow and two-tenths of rosin is employed, one part of it may be used to two parts of scraps.

The cheaper kinds of soap, half-boiled ground soap, with a higher percentage of rosin can be employed, such as one for instance as the following:

Tallow	80 lbs.
Cocoanut oil	20 lbs.
Rosin	50 lbs.
Lye (71 degrees Tw.)	65 lbs.

The fats and the rosin are melted together and strained through a hair sieve into a pan, where they are heated to 167 deg. F. Then the lye is added with constant mixing. When the lye is well mixed with the fats the mass is left over for one hour to heat itself. After being well crutched a sample of the soap should not turn red when brought into contact with phenolphthalein. If the soap is quite neutral it can be molded. This soap will turn out perfectly solid and smooth if milled with double its quantity of scraps from cold-made soaps until the 200 lb. yield is reached. It is evident that this ground soap can only be used for dark brown toilet soaps, such as Windsor Export, Musk, Violet, etc. In the working by the method described the products will only become rancid if the scraps are from soap which contains unsaponified fat, and this

danger can be avoided in the following manner: The scraps are put in with 15 per cent. of their weight of 71 deg. Tw. lye into a soap pan and melted by open steam. About 20 per cent. of melted rosin is then added, together with one-half of its weight of tallow, and these materials are well boiled. If the excess of the alkali, after a good boiling, is very great, more tallow and rosin are added. The boiling is finished when the soap has the appearance of a half-grained soap, and its condition may be tested by the touch. The soap is left in the pan for about 24 hours in order to completely separate a pasty sub-lye, and it is then molded. A toilet soap made from six-tenths of this soap and four-tenths of ground soap meets every possible demand.—Soapmaker and Perfumer.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

P., MEMPHIS, TENN.—The cost of taking out a patent in Belgium is about \$25; in France, \$50, and in Russia, \$95.

J. S.—Your query is incapable of an exact answer which will fulfill conditions at all times. In southern cities the moisture in garbage in summer will run as high as 90 per cent., being composed mainly of vegetable matter. In New York the garbage will run about 80 to 85 per cent. moisture in summer and about 80 per cent. in winter months. In general, garbage in northern cities will run about as the garbage of New York. The general run of potash is very small, not exceeding 3 per cent. The fat is so extremely variable that no estimate would fit all cases. It averages in many cases from 3 to 5 per cent. The phosphoric acid varies from one per cent. to 2.5 per cent. An analysis of garbage tankage made by our laboratory was found to be as follows: Moisture, 2.6 per cent.; nitrogen, 4 per cent.; potash, 2.32 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 1.83 per cent.

ABBEVILLE, O. & F. CO., ABBEVILLE, S. C.—There is nothing in cottonseed meal which is conducive to the rusting of the tin roof. It may be that the stored meal has an excessive amount of moisture in it, which, evaporating, is condensed in the cool nights upon the tin; any moisture deposited upon tin or terne plate will very readily cause it to rust. There must be a cause in the excess of moisture in your meal or somewhere else in that particular place. There has never been this noticed in the storing of meal before as there is nothing in the meal itself, except, as before mentioned, an excess of moisture, which would cause this. This rusting of tin through storage of cottonseed meal has not been the experience elsewhere. We think it advisable for you to make a determination of moisture in your meal.

J. D. D., MANSFIELD, OHIO.—The proportion of bone in tankage makes the varying percentages of bone phosphate. If you cook all bones you will obtain at most from 5 to 5½ per cent. of ammonia. (2) Raw bone differs from steamed bone in having the gelatinous matter left in the bones, thereby making them available for glue material. (3) Steamed bone is used almost exclusively for fertilizer purposes, as it is much softer than raw bone, although the latter is also used for the same purpose.

S. G. & CO., BOSTON, MASS.—The

spices used in the manufacture of sausages should be the best obtainable, as poor raw material of any kind can but produce a poor finished article. See our combination book offer elsewhere in this issue. We think you should have a copy of our book on the manufacture of sausages.

REFINER, TEXARKANA.—By the rules adopted at the recent meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association the standard adopted for prime yellow oil was that it shall be of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 7.1 red on the Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

J. B. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Your inquiry will be answered in a later issue.

USES OF RUBEROID

Ruberoid shows very conspicuously at the Pan-American Exposition where it is used on the Government and other public buildings, both as a roofing and a flooring. At Paris the Standard Paint Company's exhibit was a novel one. It consisted of a building constructed entirely of Ruberoid, inside and outside, handsomely decorated. The walls, ceilings, roof and floors were all covered with Ruberoid. At the Pan-American the company has an equally neat exhibit, of which full description will be given later. At the Omaha Exposition Ruberoid was used to cover the U. S. Government buildings and most of the other buildings there.

Ruberoid is adaptable to all climates, hot and cold. The barracks sheltering the United States and German troops in China are roofed with Ruberoid, which is also in use in the De Beers mines in South Africa. A large lot went to the Klondike fields in Alaska a few months ago. Ruberoid is only largely used in Australia, Scandinavia, Russia, Germany, Spain, Austria, Italy, Egypt, West Indies, Philippine and Hawaiian Islands—in fact, in practically all parts of the world.

PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1, at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to May 22—	1901.	1900.
Chicago	1,370,000	1,470,000
Kansas City	795,000	685,000
Omaha	495,000	490,000
St. Louis	430,000	405,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	372,000	364,000
Indianapolis	221,000	190,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	62,000	67,000
Cudahy, Wis.	75,000	76,000
Cincinnati	122,000	137,000
Ottumwa, Iowa	93,000	131,000
Cedar Rapids, Iowa....	86,500	94,000
Sioux City, Iowa.....	176,000	172,000
St. Paul, Minn.....	122,000	106,000
Louisville, Ky.....	70,000	81,000
Cleveland, Ohio.....	88,000	105,000
Wichita, Kan.....	66,000	36,000
Nebraska City, Neb....	55,000	82,000
Detroit, Mich.....	55,000	55,000
Marshalltown, Iowa....	20,500	25,000
Bloomington, Ill.....	21,900	21,500
Above and all other....	4,955,000	4,960,000

—Price Current.

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DIXON'S
Pure Flake Graphite,
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
Sample and Pamphlet Free.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

H. & H. HAM BRANDER

The illustration herewith shows the new model H. & H. ham brander, made by Hellriegel & Co., 42 and 44 Lewis street, Buffalo, N. Y.

This machine burns common kerosene oil, converting it into a clear blue grass flame with a heat intensity of more than three thousand degrees Fahrenheit. This powerful flame is forced under pressure against the branding plates, and no matter how chilled the product or how rapid the operator, the plates are always at a cherry red heat. This means the perfect

pressure in a few strokes, requiring no further attention for hours. Another feature, and important one, is the tank. This is made of heavy iron, tested to 100 degrees hydrostatic pressure, and holds sufficient fuel to run the machine for thirty consecutive hours. About ten cents' worth of kerosene is sufficient to run the brander for a full day of ten hours. Before placing this machine upon the market, Hellriegel & Co. had one carefully tested in one of the largest packing establishments in Buffalo, and this machine, which has been in constant use for fourteen months,



tion of branding with a minimum amount of labor and expense, and does away with tedious delays on account of cold branding plates.

The cost of this machine is quite moderate and the saving in fuel, labor and power will pay for itself in a few weeks. The manufacturers are offering this improved device under the sweeping guarantee that it will do more and better work than any other brander, irrespective of price. Kerosene is not only the cheapest fuel, but by far the safest. In fact, with this brander it is not necessary to secure a special permit from the underwriters. It is absolutely portable and can be pulled about anywhere. No expense for power, fans, shafting or belting, where this device is used, because the necessary pressure is supplied by means of a powerful air pump, which will give the maximum

and, branded thousands of tons of meat, has cost but 38 cents in repairs for this period. The machine to-day is apparently as good as ever, and will not require repairs of any kind for a long time to come.

It is compact and durable, weighing about 160 pounds, and occupies a floor space of 19 x 22 inches. The H. & H. ham brander is sold by the leading butchers' supply jobbers, any one of whom will be pleased to supply full information upon request.

STURTEVANT ELECTRIC FANS



In 100 types and sizes
Special designs for re-
quirements & We build
both fan and motor &

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • CHICAGO
LONDON

172

TREASURY DECISIONS

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that where a retail dealer in oleomargarine carries on business at two or more stalls in a market building at the same time he is required to take out and post up a separate special-tax stamp at each stall; but where he conducts this business at separate stalls, on different days of the week, one special-tax stamp, taken out by him for the market building, is sufficient when posted up at the stall where he is retailing oleomargarine.

MAY BUILD NEW PLANT

A. Stamford White, Alexander Geddes and their associates, who own the controlling interest in the Sioux City Provision Company, will not take the old Booge plant, but it appears to be more than probable that after a while the company will own a new plant upon the present site of the Booge house.

The Rice-Beitenmiller Switch Co.,

Manufacturers and Sole Patentees of

The R. B. Interlocking Switch

1152 and 1154 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Contractors for Overhead System of Tracking for Abattoirs, Packing-houses and Refrigerators. Send for Catalogue.



Straight line track
in position.



Curve line track
in position.

NAUGHTON

*Combined Heading-up
and Hoop-Driving
Machines save
money, time, labor,
and loss through
leaky packages.*

In capable hands one will do the work of 12 to 15 men, do it better and break fewer hoops. They are sold subject to approval of purchaser.

Address, **M. NAUGHTON,**

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Cooperage Machinery,

1530 Dorrance St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THIRTY DAYS AFTER THE STURTEVANT FIRE

Thirty days after the fire in the engine and electrical departments of the B. F. Sturtevant Co., at Jamaica Plains, Mass., this enterprising concern had established new shops with a complete equipment of new tools, as is shown by a photograph of one of these departments taken on May 14th. The fire, which occurred on the morning of April 14, was fortunately confined to the building in which it originated, and the fire wall about the power plant served to protect the same and the remainder of the buildings. The only damage resulting to the engine room was that due to wetting of the belt by water in the wheel pit. Fortunately the fire did not reach the patterns, and left the entire shipping facilities, together with the blower, heater, forge and allied departments, including the foundry, entirely undamaged. The large fire-proof vaults on the three floors of the office building preserved intact all of the valuable drawings, correspondence, records, catalogue plates and cuts, so that by the next day business could be continued as usual, although in new quarters, which were immediately secured.

The floor space affected by the fire aggregated more than an acre in area, but as this represents only about one-fourth of the total floor space within the entire plant, it was a comparatively simple matter by a process of re-arrangement to establish new shops for the injured departments in other buildings. Immediately after the fire rush orders were placed for large quantities of new high-grade machine tools, and within a week these began to arrive. They were at once installed in their respective shops and belted to line shafting already in place and driven by local electric motors. This feature of power transmission by electricity greatly simplified the work of installation.



APRIL 14

Three new shops have thus been established, one for heavy machine work, another for lighter work of a similar character, and a third devoted to the uses of the electrical department. The offices have been repaired, and are again occupied; open available spaces within the damaged buildings have been roofed over, and work is now progressing much as though no fire had occurred. In fact, the fire brought with it some advantages in that it compelled the replacing of many tools and enabled this company to equip its plant throughout with only those of the very latest design. Work will hereafter be turned out with even more accuracy and higher economy than before.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

The second exposition is now all arranged for. The executive committee has not made any changes in classification to speak of, only increasing the classes for one or two breeds of draft horses. The only changes in rules of any moment pertain to the judges of beef animals on foot and in the carcass. A great deal has been said through the press by the able exponents of the industry on the question of rules that should govern such contests, and the committee believe that the changes affected will fill the bill. They are as follows:

Rule 75 was changed to read as follows: "Judges are instructed to prefer the highest degree of excellence obtainable, considering form, finish, quantity and quality of flesh and fat, also age and weight, to recognize the very highest quality of prime edible meat, and to object to the production of superfluous tallow; qualities that are indicated to the touch; to the end that animals that win prizes on foot shall ultimately be proven first quality of beef."

Rule 83 was changed as follows: "Judges of carcasses in competition are instructed to prefer the attractiveness of carcass, percentage of high class meat to total carcass, quality and quantity of flesh and fat."

Rule 76 was amended to include the Grand Champion to be slaughtered for carcass contest.

From interest manifested and length of time for preparation, this Exposition will probably be the greatest, grandest and most comprehensive Exposition of live stock this generation will have the privilege of viewing. The range men are all alive to the place of vantage given them in the Exposition, and their Department promises to be spirited. The Management of the Union Stock Yards of Chicago is more than doubling the building capacity for the Exposition, and will have the carcass contest and display on Dexter Park grounds so that all of the Exposition will be together.

The breeders, recognizing that the world will view the stock of the Exposition, are exerting their nerve and muscle to make an exhibition that will please and startle the universe by its perfection. The Agricultural Colleges are hard at work and their "Finished Product" exhibit promises to be a great feature. The Exposition is to be run on the same broad lines as the first, President Spooner taking the firm stand that the Exposition shall in no sense drift into a money-making scheme, that it must be continued as originally planned, for the good of the live stock of the continent of North America.

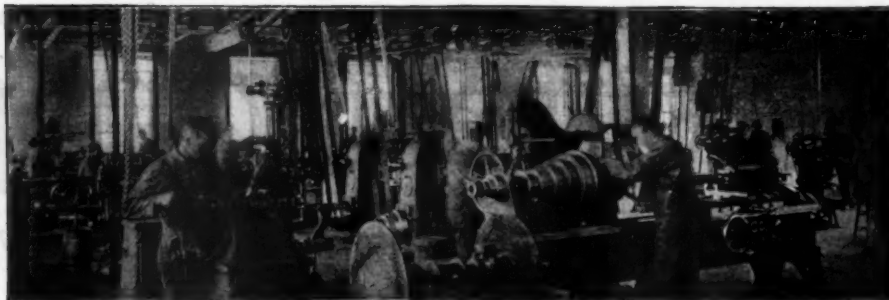
NELSON MORRIS STREET INSPECTOR

They have voluntary street inspectors in Chicago. Nelson Morris is one of them. This is how he made his first report, by 'phone:

"Hello. Is this the street-cleaning bureau?" he asked over the telephone. "This is Nelson Morris," he continued. "I am a street inspector of the Second ward. It is exactly three weeks since Twenty-Fifth street has been cleaned, and I want it cleared up as soon as possible. It is all littered up with paper and other stuff. Good-by."

COW SOLD FOR \$5,000

The Hereford cow Dolly II was sold at the Chicago Stock Yards last week to N. W. Bowen, of Delphi, Ind., for \$5,000. This is record price.



MAY 14

The busiest little fellow in the world is the housefly, carrying disease germs and other filth from place to place.

Sealed Sticky Fly Paper TANGLEFOOT

stops him at once, and catches the germ as well as the fly.

CLEARING PLANT

The Sioux City Provision Co., Sioux City, Iowa, is removing the stock on hand at its plant at the time it was transferred to Armour & Co. It will take about two weeks to complete the job.

SWIFTS

Western Dressed Beef Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, Corner West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, West 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue
West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue

East Side Slaughter House } First Avenue, between 44th
East Side Market } and 45th Streets
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Sts.
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
Centre Market, Corner Grand and Center Streets
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

Swift and Company

New York

SIMON THE LIVE STOCK MAN

Simon O'Donnell, the tireless and universally popular general manager of the Pittsburg Central Stock Yards, was in Chicago last week buying horses and other things. He held his own with the live-stock men, and incidentally chuckled in a good chuck about his own big stock yards and the big Fat Stock Show which is to be held in Pittsburg next fall. Mr. O'Donnell has made the Pittsburg Stock Yards what they are to-day, and in doing so has built a high water-mark for his already great reputation. He is a genius

in his line, and impresses wherever he goes.

FORCED DRAFT ECONOMY

It is reported regarding the Ward line steamship Santiago, which was recently equipped with Sturtevant fans for forced draft, that as a result, two Scotch boilers under forced draft are now doing the work which originally required four similar boilers under natural draft, and further that a fuel saving of four tons of coal per day has been made, the average revolutions increased by three per minute and

a considerable portion of the space originally occupied by coal bunkers has now been converted into valuable freight conveying space.

THE AGAR PLANT

The Agar plant at Des Moines, Ia., has not been formally opened to the public, but butchers have been permitted to inspect it. Recently the plant has been killing hogs at the rate of 100 per hour.

Subscribe for The National Provisioner.

Swift & Company

(Formerly the Jersey City Packing Company)

138-154 Ninth Street, Jersey City

Beef and Pork Packers

Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers for Export and Local Trade

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

Cottonseed Crushers Convention—Continued.

other in the purchase of their raw material, thus creating a set of sharks and speculators in raw material who dictate prices and scoop in the profits that rightly belong to their respective industries? No; we find prices for all raw material based upon the market values of products at the time the raw material is purchased.

2. Incompetence, ignorance and carelessness in the manipulation of raw material, especially by the smaller mills, resulting in there being placed upon the market products which are not prime, thus creating in the minds of all buyers a want of confidence, especially in oil purchases, which works a great hardship upon those mills which employ skilled and competent superintendents who can and do produce prime products. Then, again, there are so many mills (yes, and the "diamonds in the seed" are sprouting more) owned by those not experienced in business principles, poorly equipped and unwisely located, who force their products upon the market when they "should hold," thus completely demoralizing the markets to the detriment of the judicious, conservative and larger manufacturers.

3. The great diversity of opinion and interests existing among the different mills in regard to management and methods used in securing raw material. Entailment of production, the universal cry of the age.

Discrimination Against South

4. We also find that there is a great discrimination against our southern markets in the matter of freight rates. Why is New York the principle and controlling market for cotton and cottonseed products? Simply because the difference in freight rates is so great that our southern exporters, buyers and manufacturers cannot meet New York prices. Do we find the principal market for iron and steel in New Orleans? No; it is in Pittsburgh, Pa., the locality where the products are manufactured. New Orleans should be the principal market for every product of the cottonseed, and as a sea port it is the geographical center of our industry and the natural outlet for products produced in Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. Galveston for products manufactured in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, and the grand old State of Texas. Charleston, S. C., for the products from the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. With organized efforts our principal southern sea ports would be built up and our industry would receive an impetus it has never yet enjoyed.

Association in my opinion will remedy these difficulties, and it is the only hope for our industry, and I would suggest the following outline for a combination of the great interests we represent.

Outline of Combination

1. A stock company should be organized to buy all the mills possible, and those mills which desire to place their plants as stock at a value to be determined by a board of appraisers should be allowed to do

so provided the location and plants would prove profitable to operate. In such cases plants should be bought at their value and be dismantled.

Officers

The chief officers should consist of a president, vice president, treasurer and secretary, who should reside in the same city. A board of directors, elected by the stockholders, consisting of two directors for every \$1,000,000 of capital stock. The chief officers to be selected from this board, and in the selection of a president the most available, competent and successful man in the business should be selected without regard to the amount of stock he may control. The oil mill States should be divided into eleven divisions. Division No. 1 to compose Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and Kansas; No. 2, Texas; No. 3, Arkansas; No. 4, Mississippi; No. 5, Louisiana; No. 6, Kentucky; No. 7, Tennessee; No. 8, Alabama; No. 9, North Carolina; No. 10, South Carolina; No. 11, Georgia and Florida, with one vice president or general manager for each division, competent managers in charge of each plant (except where there are two or more mills at one point), who should report to division vice presidents.

2. A selection of general seed buyers for each division, who should employ necessary traveling buyers for their divisions.

Purchasing Board

3. A competent and practical purchasing board, selected from the board of directors, of which the president shall be chairman ex officio. This board should purchase all supplies needed by the various mills. Division vice presidents reporting to the board the requirements of the mills in their respective divisions.

I have offered these crude suggestions, which to many of you may seem ludicrous, and I realize fully that there are wiser and more experienced minds who can formulate in better language and with keener business instinct all that is necessary to combine our great industry upon business principles, and still not with a spirit of greed.

In conclusion, please allow me to urge, yes, to plead, with each one to lay aside your various opinions and prejudices, and join in one grand effort to unite every interest connected with the manufacture of cottonseed products. I wish you godspeed in any effort that may be made in saving our great industry from the ruin now overshadowing it.

ARBITRATION

(By H. P. Johnson, Memphis, Tenn.)

The advanced intelligence of mankind has sought the most efficacious and simplest solution of those differences that must arise in the conduct of human affairs. The law's delay and the expenses and bitterness that accompany litigation are bringing men to the forum of fair blunt honesty, where equity and not technicality obtains. International affairs are now settled, not by courts, but by arbitrators,

and arbitration as a method of reaching the right and justice of controverted matters can now be accepted as an existing fact and not a theory.

The sense of justice is inherent in man, but training and education are necessary to develop absolute impartiality, if there is such a thing known. When an international dispute agitates a country, those who become arbitrators do not usually suspect what task awaits them; they take part in the discussions, and when appointed are already imbued with preconceived opinions to rid themselves of which is always very difficult. Not only is absolute impartiality not expected of the arbitrators, but there is little doubt that the public opinion of a nation would severely condemn its representative should his decision be contrary to the interests of his country.

How different is the case of arbitration when it comes to deal with questions in dispute arising between parties in matters of business. Many such issues between the buyers and sellers of cottonseed products have been adjusted during the past three years by the Arbitration Committee on Cottonseed Products of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, and with but few exceptions the awards have proved entirely satisfactory. The members of this committee are conscious of the sanctity of their obligation, and have invariably discharged the duty assumed in an impartial manner and according to their best judgment. There have been in the past many trying years in the cotton-oil business, but I fail to recall a season into which has been injected such a multitude of annoying difficulties as the one now fading into obscurity, and one, let us all pray, the like of which may never return to haunt us by day or to disturb our peaceful slumbers at night. In most sections of the cotton belt the character of seed produced this season has been very indifferent. Some of it has been absolutely rotten, while a large percentage has been more or less damaged. This condition of the seed has rendered impossible the manufacture of prime products, the result of which is doubtless too well known to many present.

Prices for Seed

Why do some of the mills pay the same market price for trashy and damaged seed as for clean prime seed? One very common reason assigned is that if "we declined to do so some other fellow would pay it," or the fear of losing a customer by making a discount is another excuse. Now, my friends, the sooner we overcome the idea and stop the practice of protecting the shipper the sooner shall we have the business on a better and less speculative basis. If there is a man present who ever heard of a customer protecting the mill when the price advanced on seed and he had a quantity on hand bought at reduced rates and bought with your own good money, let him hold up his hand or come and sit on the platform. That customer, or "one of our old shippers," or whatever name you may give him, should be sent for and his name and deeds spread

(Continued on page 37)

WILLIAM SIMPSON

22, 90, 91, 92, 93 St. John's Market,

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Established 1870.

Cable Address: "Java," Liverpool.

Also The Lairage, Birkenhead.
Manchester and Hamburg.

CONTRACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT for all kinds of Beef and Hog Products. Consignments Solicited. Having the largest connection throughout the United Kingdom with the buyers, users and manufacturers of all packinghouse products, I can handle these goods to the fullest advantage and benefit of consignors. Bankers: HILL & SONS, London and Liverpool.

PIPE COVERINGS STEAM and BRINE

ESTIMATES FURNISHED. CONTRACTS EXECUTED.

Asbestos Paper and Packings. Mineral Wool. Trade Supplied.

ROBERT A. KEASBEY, 83 Warren Street, New York, and 13 Terrace, Buffalo, N. Y.

JOHN JAMISON,

Established 1849.

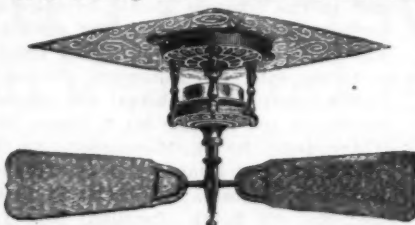
Water and Market Streets,

Packinghouse,
138 and 140 N. Delaware Ave.,**Philadelphia.****Commission Merchant,****BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, POULTRY,**
Provisions, Salt Fish, Salt, Etc.

This trade mark stands for all that's best in Ham Branders. Our new 1901 model is the only successful meat branding machine ever invented. Our little brochure tells why. Suppose we send you one?

HELLRIEGEL & COMPANY
East Buffalo, N. Y.

We carry in stock a full line of

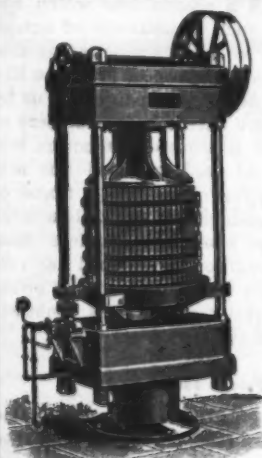
**BELT and ELECTRIC FANS**
and also
WATER MOTORS

For Running Belt Fans.

For Descriptive Catalogue and Prices send to

HUNTER FAN & MOTOR CO., Fulton, N. Y.**W. G. RICKER, 19 Montrose Street, Rochester, N. Y.****COLD STORAGE AND REFRIGERATING ROOMS**Direct Electric
Hydraulic
Passenger**ELEVATORS**Freight
Sidewalk
Carriage

Haying Tools, Hand Hoists and Overhead Tracking for Cold Storage and Warehouses

**HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.**

Three Sizes by Hand or Power.

Doors Swing open to remove crackling.

Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

Full pressure at any point.

No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.**Boomer & Boschert Press Co.**

362 W. Water Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

New York Office, 209 Greenwich Street.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Stockyards, up-to-date abattoir, cold storage and ice plant for sale or lease, at large Western river and rail terminal. Replies to F. W., Box 29, care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

JOHN R. ROWAND,

MANUFACTURER OF

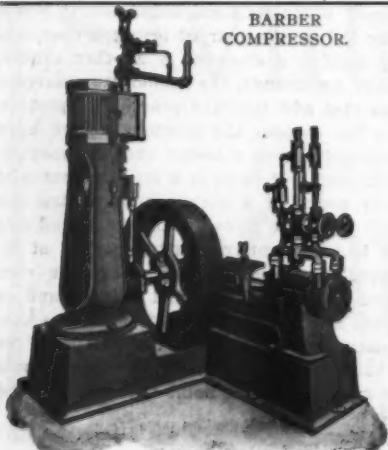
CHARCOALRe-Carbonized, Pulverized and Granulated
For Chemical, Rectifying and Foundry Purposes; also for Ice Manufacturers a specialty.ENTERPRISE MILLS, CLEMENTON, Camden Co., N. J.
REFERENCES: U. S. Mint, Rosengarten & Sons, Stuart, Peterson & Co., Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co., Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 3, 1898.

Mr. John R. Rowand.

Dear Sir: We have been using your Re-carbonized Granulated Charcoal for a long time, and cheerfully add my testimony as to its quality and cleanliness, effectiveness as a filtering.

Yours truly,

JOHN W. EDMUNDSON,
Chief Engineer Philadelphia Warehousing and Cold Storage Co.BARBER
COMPRESSOR.**Cold Meat Boxes**

No Ice Required.

A. H. Barber Mfg. Co.,

225 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Builders of Refrigerating and Ice Making Machinery.

Will send catalogue and give full information to anyone interested.

These machines are especially adapted to Meat Markets, Restaurants, Hotels and

DIRECT CONNECTED COLD STORAGE PLANTS.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

The James Robinson Fish Co., Lewiston, Me., has been incorporated.

The plant of the Rosslyn Packing Company, Washington, D. C., was destroyed by fire.

Fred M. Warner, Farmington, Mich., has opened a cheese factory at Northville, Mich.

The Metropolitan Ice Company, Portland, Me., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated.

The New Castle Ice and Cold Storage Company, New Castle, Pa., is increasing facilities.

The Block Ice and Cold Storage Company, Trenton, N. J., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated.

A creamery capitalized at \$42,000 has been organized at Tolona, Ill., says the Bloomington Pantagraph.

The Spring Prairie Creamery Company, Spring Prairie, Wis., capital \$3,000, has been incorporated by A. L. Clark and L. M. Merrick.

The Hartford Creamery Company, Hartford, Kan., capital \$2,300, has been incorporated by J. J. Herrington, T. J. Barbee and others.

The People's Ice and Cold Storage Company, Hattiesburg, Miss., has been incorporated by D. E. McInnis, B. C. Hemp-hill, C. W. Rich, and L. W. Rich.

(Late Ice Notes, page 18.)

COLD STORAGE POSSIBILITIES

The possibilities of refrigerating processes seem to be endless. These processes are influencing more and more the methods of trade in perishable goods. Butchers and poulterers are no longer afraid to buy in large quantities. If they have a surplus stock on hand they have only to put it in cold storage to await a demand. This practice is coming widely into vogue in Great Britain. Such cities as Birmingham and many smaller ones now have cold-storage plants of large extent. Of the 14,000,000 rabbits now annually received in England from Australasia scores of thousands are constantly in the freezing chambers awaiting their turn to get into the retail market.

Wholesale meat dealers are not afraid

that they will lose their investment if they bring to market a shipload of meat at a time. It is asserted in England that the quality of Canadian turkeys and fowls is actually improved by the lapse of considerable time between killing and marketing. They are delivered alive at such centres as Toronto and Montreal. Then they are killed, plucked and hung for a day in cold chambers. At the end of this time each bird is wrapped in parchment paper and packed in cases containing a dozen birds each, which are carried to the ports and placed in cold air chambers on board ship. The temperature is maintained just about the freezing point, for the birds are never frozen, but are kept in the chilled state; and as the quality of beef and venison is said to be improved by hanging for several days in the larder, so also, it is asserted by the Birmingham Daily Post, the quality of the Canadian birds placed on English markets within 14 days of being killed is quite as good as that of birds killed and marketed in the ordinary way in England.

The greatest development of cold storage is in Great Britain, because so many million dollars' worth of the meat supply is brought thousands of miles from America and Australia. Vast quantities are sometimes received within a few weeks and placed in cold storage until needed for the market. In Birmingham, for example, as one of the local newspapers asserts, 1,000,000 persons are now regularly supplied with food from the city markets. The cold storage plant established 13 years ago is large, and additional works are building. These cold stores always contain many hundreds of quarters of American beef. In one room are thousands of carcasses of sheep in cotton coverings forwarded from Australia, New Zealand and South America. They are piled one on top of another like bricks. Thirty thousand sheep carcasses may be stored and the new rooms now building will increase the capacity to 100,000 sheep. One of the newer importations is chilled pork from this country, which is said to be of high quality and rich flavor and cheaper than English pork.

Canadian eggs and Danish and Siberian butter are also preserved in these stores and large consignments of British Columbia salmon. Special storage rooms are set apart for the reception of fish and fruit. The mid-winter steamers from Cape Colony and Australia are quite certain to bring many fresh grapes, which are placed in the cold rooms until they are wanted. Just as refrigeration has lengthened the killing season at Chicago to 12 months a year so it has also made it possible to enjoy fresh grapes, peaches and other fruit the year round by bringing them from one or another part of the world; for somewhere or another they are always ripening.

Though the trade in chilled and frozen meats is constantly growing there is still considerable prejudice against it. In Germany, for instance, very little refrigerated meat is sold, for most of the people believe it is distinctly inferior to fresh meat. A similar prejudice exists in England, though in a lesser degree. For a long time the public there could not be persuaded that frozen meat was palatable, but cheapness and improved quality finally made many converts. It is not eaten yet by those who can afford to pay high prices for meat; but for some years the frozen mutton of Australia and New Zealand and the frozen beef of America have been the staple meat supply of the laboring classes.

Cold storage is having no more important effect upon any branch of the meat trade than upon the commerce in poultry. Until within a few years Great Britain has depended largely upon northern France to make good her deficiency in poultry. To-day France is losing a considerable part of this trade, while Canadian poultry is reaching the British market in large quantities.

A. H. BARBER MFG. CO. ORDERS

The A. H. Barber Manufacturing Company have closed the following contracts: Schmidt & Derr, Guthrie, O. T., a 3-ton belt machine, with an 8 h. p. auto gasoline engine. The engine is for running the meat market machinery in addition to the compressor.

W. N. H. Grimmet, Merkel, Texas, has placed an order for a 6-ton compressor, with a 36 x 10 boiler, and an 8 x 10 engine. The refrigerating plant is to be used in his dairy.



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Chicago Office: 189 Fifth Avenue

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100 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK

George A. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal., owner of creamery and several skimming stations around Los Angeles, has placed a contract for a 3-ton belt compressor, for installation in his creamery.

Ferd Heim Brewing Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has placed an order for an 18-ton refrigerating machine for their brewery.

Sessions & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., have ordered a 3-ton refrigerating plant for their dairy and creamery, which is to be used for cooling milk and cream.

M. Levy, Marlin, Tex., owner of hotel in Marlin, has placed an order for a 5-ton refrigerating machine, directly connected to an 8x10 engine, which is to be used for refrigerating and ice-making plant in this hotel.

Pakenhem Pork Packing Company, Stouffville, Ont., are to be equipped with a 14-ton refrigerating plant for their packing house.

Thelle Bros., Goshen, Ind., ice dealers of the town, have contracted for a 4-ton ice-making plant, with several storage rooms.

All but the last of this list have been recently erected or are being erected.

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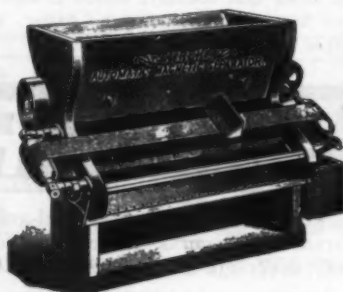
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INSURANCE NOTES

The insufficiency of the supply of good fire insurance to cover large establishments has led to the foisting of many swindling schemes upon the public. It should be borne in mind that a worthless policy is doubly so in the event of a partial fire loss; for it is not only uncollectible itself, but is held to be contributing insurance and proportionately reduces the amounts to be paid by sound companies. Hence it pays to be certain that a company can meet its obligations before accepting its contract. Again, an old and favorite trick of wildcat operators is to offer a low rate and then smuggle a clause into their policies providing that the amount insured by them shall bear the same relation to the face of their policies that the rate paid thereon bears to the highest rate paid any other company—a very simple device for reducing their liability in case of fire, while the policyholder thinks he is insured to the amount named in the policy.

Fire underwriters in the North Atlantic and New England States have been putting their heads together and have formulated a rating schedule which, it is anticipated, will result in advancing premium rates from 20 to 25 per cent., on an average, on the following-named classes of property: Boot and shoe, morocco, furniture, carriage, cream and cheese, fur and wool hat, fruit and vegetable canning, and cotton garment factories; cotton and woolen, knitting, silk, paper and pulp, and saw and planing mills; tanneries, currying shops, and metal workers. It will be put to a vote of the representatives of the interested insurance companies within the next six weeks.

A decision which may be of importance to the beneficiaries of the holders of many life insurance policies heretofore issued was rendered in the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines, Iowa, recently. The insured had committed suicide while insane, and his widow sued to recover \$7,500, the amount of two policies upon his life. The insurance company contended that as the application contained the following clause: "I agree not to commit suicide during the next two years while insane," and this agreement had been violated, it was released from its obligation. The court held, however, that this agreement was an independent and collateral one, and that the breaking of it did not release the company. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the full amount.

It is learned that the classes of properties upon which the special committee of the New England Insurance Exchange lately recommended a 25 per cent. increase in premium rates were the following: Agricultural implement, broom, basket, tobacco, cigar, wall paper, wire, nail and tack factories, color and paint works, foundries, grist mills, steam candy factories, tobacco storehouses, wool-pulling and scouring plants, and miscellaneous hazards too few to be specially classified.

THE MARKET REVIEWS

PROVISIONS AND LARD

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

Weekly Review

Large Hog Receipts Keep Prices from Advancing—Stocks Small and the Undertone Encouraging

Considering the large receipts of swine latterly at all of the marketable centres the markets for the products have held up very well. Slight re-actions only have taken place. The point has been that it would be poor policy to permit the products to have the swing which would be incidental usually to small stocks, until the rush forward of hog supplies is over. There is undoubtedly a disposition on the part of farmers to market the hogs promptly; they are making good profits; with this view of it, the feeling on the part of traders is that perhaps at a little earlier date than usual there will be some reduction of the hog offerings. However, calculations are made that perhaps the next three weeks will show supplies of the swine of sufficient volume to hold back any temper to strengthen the prices of the products permanently. In the varying condition of the markets a little more "scalping" has been going on than usual, but at no time have changes in prices made a radical tendency. The speculation, which had been quickening in the previous week, has been for a few days of a very conservative order. It has had a check from the want of stability to the grain markets, as well as from the uncertainty over hog product prices; the desire has been to wait more settled conditions all around. Where outside stuff comes out, the packers take it up promptly at any easier prices that occasionally prevail; while at the same time securing the hogs upon a more reasonable basis.

Up to the close of this previous week the Chicago's bulk of lard had been reduced to about 24,000 tcs. It has probably gained a little this week on the large supplies of hogs, but whatever possible total it has reached the statistical position of it is remarkable, and would favor almost any high prices the packers cared to place upon it; the available supplies of pork and meats are equally favorable to strong holding prices, the stock of contract pork at Chicago estimated last week as 62,500 bbls., and of short ribs 18 million lbs. Whatever the temper of the foreign markets over buying the hog products, and the trades here understand that they are mostly waiting for clearer ideas of the future, the fact remains that there is a larger amount of meats and lard going to the other side than at this time last year. These shipments are mainly in the way of consignments, they have been encouraged, in part, by lower through freights. They are not forming a material accumulation in Europe, however; all reports imply a very good distribution of supplies there; indeed so far as any returns of stocks held on the other side can be had, there is reason for the belief that the supplies are much less than ordinarily at this season of the year. The distributions of lard to our home consuming

sources are liberal and of fair volume of meats and pork. Indeed there is no abatement of the late brisk interest from the South and South-west. Most of the Eastern distributors, however, buy with some reserve, or at least they are not confident over the idea of making large holdings, although they find that the consumers call upon them are fairly general. While the pure lard is being closely taken up to productions, it seems singular that there is not more vitality to the trading in the compounds. Possibly the packers are making more of an effort to sell the pure lard just now than the compounds, in order to hold the liberal productions down in supply while enabling a good price for them. But there is a belief that the compounds must soon show larger attention of consumers; they are unusually reasonable in price, while the long time holding off on large buying has left a fair portion of the distributors of them with small stocks which they should soon resupply. Perhaps one reason for the late slackness in the compounds has been the feeling on the part of their buyers to await more stability to cotton oil prices. But that all around there is a feeling that the compounds are likely soon to be taken hold of more freely is shown in the instance of strong prices, not only for the oil, but for Oleo Stearine.

In New York, a little demand only for western lard at the easier prices; the city lard is wanted by shippers and the refiners. The continued demand for refined is very moderate. Mess pork has been bought moderately by exporters. City family pork is hard to sell. In city meats, bellies are slow, but are held fairly steady in price; loose shoulders are scarce and firm; loose hams are selling moderately at steady prices.

Sales in New York for week, to present writing: 650 bbls. mess pork, for export, \$15.25 to \$16.00; 375 bbls. short clear do. \$15.70, \$17.50; 45 bbls. city family do. \$16 to \$16.50; 750 tcs. western steam lard, \$8.35 to \$8.40; 950 tcs. city lard, \$7.80 to 7.95; (compound lard, 6% to 6 3/4%). 65,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 9 3/4 to 10 1/4; for smoking, 9; for 12 lb. aver. 8 1/2 to 8 3/4 for 14 lbs.; 8 3/4 for 16 lb., and 9 3/4 for 10-11 lbs. clear bellies; 2,800 pickled shoulders, 7 1/2; 5,900 pickled hams, 9 1/4 to 10 1/4; green bellies, and green hams, 9 3/4 to 10.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,404 bbls. pork; 12,630,458 pounds lard; 14,591,591 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 4,222 bbls. pork; 10,084,294 pounds lard; 13,221,104 pounds meats.

BEEF.—Tendency to stronger prices through the firm cost of hog products; offerings moderate; city extra India mess, tcs. \$15.25 to \$15.50; barreled, mess, \$8.00 to \$8.50; family, \$10.75 to \$11.00; packet, \$9.75 to \$10.00.

APPRECIATED COMPLIMENTS

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America. Affiliated with A. F. of L. Homer D. Call, Secretary-Treasurer, Lock Box 317.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 23, 1901.

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Enclosed please find express money order for renewal of subscription to your very valuable journal, which I feel I could not be without.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. D. CALL.

HIDES AND SKINS

CHICAGO

PACKER HIDES.—The strong tone of the market is fairly well preserved and tanners were obliged to operate liberally on account of their necessities. With the exception of a few thousand odd hides, branded stock is pretty well sold up. Tanners are not disposed to anticipate their needs. Light native Cows is the only feature of the market which can be said to have been neglected.

NO. 1 NATIVE STEERS 60 lb. and up free of brands have sold to the number of nearly 8,000 at 12, with $\frac{1}{4}$ cent more asked for present offerings.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS—have moved in late take off to the number of 8,000 at 11, while it is claimed that a smaller lot brought $\frac{1}{4}$ cent more money.

NO. 1 TEXAS STEERS—are in limited supply and have sold as high as 13. More generous receipts in which lights are expected to preponderate, are in prospect.

NO. 1 NATIVE COWS—free of brands 55 lbs. and up have moved to the number of about 13,000 at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. Some holders now demand even money.

BRANDED COWS.—2,500 brought 9 $\frac{1}{4}$. There are but few offerings.

NATIVE BULLS—are rather scarce and offer at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10, according to date of salting.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Despite the fact that most of the older offerings are well cleaned up there is a by no means consistent call for buffs and the absence of it is making holders rather apprehensive. Eastern tanners show conspicuously little interest in the situation and are operating indifferently. There are practically no accumulations. We quote:

NO. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs are scarce, those offering being held at 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ while twos bring a cent less. There are bids in, at fractionally lower figures but they excite comparatively little interest.

NO. 1 REMEMES, 25 to 40 lbs., offer at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ @ 8 for the two selections. A good grade could hardly be obtained for less.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS range from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$, according to weight, quality and selection.

HEAVY COWS—free of brands and grubs, 60 lbs. and up, are a fairly strong factor. The comparatively few that offer are available at 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ for the two selections.

NATIVE BULLS—are now strong at 8 cents flat.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS, 8 to 15 lbs., are in fair request at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$.

NO. 1 KIPS are generally speaking of such inferior quality that they are in indifferent request. The ordinary long-haired selection offer at 8. There are a few high

quality veals being asked at 10 $\frac{1}{2}$, but they are hardly a factor.

DEACONS—are fairly active, though the demand is not being anticipated. They continue to range from 65 to 85.

SKUNKS.—25 to 30.

HORSE HIDES—have sold from \$3.25 to \$3.35, according to weight, quality and selection.

SHEEPSKINS.—The call is only fair. We quote:

PACKER PELTS	1.05 to 1.15
PACKER SHEARLINGS .....	.35 to .40
COUNTRY SHEARLINGS .....	.85 to 1.00
PACKER LAMBS .....	.80 to .90

BOSTON

The offerings are neither large nor in request. There are comparatively few hides in the possession of tanners, despite which fact they are not disposed to meet the views of holders. As buyers manifest but little inclination to purchase at 8, it would seem obvious that a fractionally higher price would have no interest at all for them. New Englands are also a rather indifferent factor and range from 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8. The receipts of calfskins are not very large. In fact, they are not adequate to the demand. Sheepskins are in the same general condition.

PHILADELPHIA

The market continues at least nominally steady, the demand for steers and cows being especially well sustained:

CITY STEERS	10
CITY COWS	
COUNTRY STEERS	9 to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
COUNTRY COWS	8 to 8 $\frac{1}{4}$
BULLS	

NEW YORK

GREEN HIDES.—The market is well cleaned up and packers are holding natives at 12. We quote:

No. 1 Native Steers, 60 lb. and up	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ -12
Butt-Branded Steers	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -11
Side-Branded Steers	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ -10 $\frac{3}{4}$
City Cows	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bulls (flat)	10

KANSAS CITY

HIDES: Last week closed with sales of 17,000 hides. Quite a number of sales had been consummated at the early part of the week but were kept confidential. The prices however were at full market, therefore it would seem that the Tanners purchasing wished to pick up a few more hides before the market would get "excited." When the sales however came out the market on Native Steers could not be called stronger, but it would be hard to find a stronger market than at present time on Branded Stock, the slaughter of such being at its very lowest ebb. However, there seems to be more Texas coming forward, with a little more sprinkling of Branded Cows. The market so far this present week has been quiet, some few trades in Native Steers but the slaughter of such is larger than anticipated and a great many of the tanners having supplied their immediate wants, are willing to take the risk of the market, and so far are not will-

ing to pay 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ for May Native Steers. While the sale of Native Steers for past week have been fairly large, there are still a good many unsold. Light Native Cows are also coming forward more plentiful than anticipated, and on such it is a dragging market at present writing. Heavy Native Cows are held more firmly on account of the slaughter of such being about over for the season. Butts are fairly well sold up, but at the advance the tanners do not seem to care to indulge. Colorados do not seem to be quick sellers at over 11c. unless a larger percentage of Lights offered. Heavy Texas have sold at 13c. Branded Cows are still scarce. Taking the market as a whole, as before observed, the Branded stocks are in a very strong position with Native Steers decidedly in a great deal better position for the continuance of strong prices than this time last year.

SHEEPSKINS—are still good sellers; one packer has disposed of all his slaughter up to the first of the month, the others have very little stock to offer.

SUMMARY

With the exception of ancient butt brands and light native cows, the market is fairly well cleaned up. The demand is a healthy one, being based upon consumption rather than speculation, as tanners are not disposed to anticipate their necessities. The country market is at present principally remarkable, because of the fact that while the various classes of hides are generally well sold up, there is not a consistent call for buffs. The latter are not accumulating, as they are not in sufficiently large receipt to do so. Boston tanners, while they need buffs, are not inclined to pay the prices demanded. The Philadelphia market is well cleaned up, as is also New York, where cellars are well depleted and offerings held at full prices.

HIDELETS

The Kreig Tanning Company is the title of a new California corporation. Its authorized capital is \$200,000.

The Roulette Leather Company is the title of a new tanning corporation located at Portsville, N. Y. It has an authorized capital of \$60,000.

The American Hide and Leather Company are putting up a new tannery at Curwensville, Pa.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—While it is a waiting disposition among holders at some markets, that is so far as crowding supplies of any grade on sale, there has been latterly unquestionably more of an interest to take hold on the part of eastern consumers. New York may be said to be well sold up of its city made that it had been feared would accumulate this week, and Boston and Philadelphia have had better sales of their nice goods. It is true that the demands for supplies have been wholly of a local order, that they have been essentially on the part of the soap and compound trades, but the fact that these sources of consumption are able to prevent accumulations of a material order, proves that the proportion would take on a better tone in the event of some other channels participating in the trading. We believe that there will be an added source of demand in wants for manufactured goods just as soon as the lard market assumes the position it should from the active consumption and small stock of the product and which at present is prevented only by the sudden large receipts of hogs. Undeniably the tallow markets over the country have a good undertone; even admitting that the soap business in a general way is of a conservative order, yet it must be recollected that the soap makers have for some time been buying tallow more to protect actual needs and that their accumulations of the beef fat are less than usual for this time of the year. With that situation stocks of tallow over the west as well as at the east in packers or other hands are of very comfortable carrying volume, while recent prices are regarded as cheap as compared with associated fats. We have little hope of material export demand, as the season is advancing to weather conditions which usually restrain shippers, besides neither the English or continental markets are at all encouraging.

There have been sales this week of 350 tcs. city at 5½; nothing done, as yet, in city hdds., which last sold at 4½, and rules firm at that. The country made comes in very moderately, and is closely absorbed by the local soap buyers; sales for week 415,000 pounds at 4¼ to 5½ as to quality. At the west the point appears to have been that while Chicago has been holding firmly at 5½ for prime packers, and 5½ city renderers, mainly outside points were willing to sell relatively less and that they marketed their offerings

close, while since they have come up to the level of Chicago. All of the western points are kept short in holdings of prime tallow, because of the steady demands for lard purposes.

OLEO STEARINE.—The pressers rather ignore any reasonable easing up of the tone of the lard market, looking upon it as of a temporary order, believing as well that at some time in the near future the lard prices will be handled for a decidedly better range; therefore they expect that the present prostrated condition of trading in the compounds will give way to more vitality, and that the demands for the stearine must necessarily enlarge; the fact that they are now making accumulations of the stearine, hardly, therefore, affects holding the prices, although demands are very moderate; it is hard to buy at 8¼ at which 175,000 pounds city have been obtained, while at the west there is concerted effort to hold the market at 9¾, although no demand.

LARD STEARINE.—When a choice lot is wanted, as occasionally by exporters, a full price is made, or about 9¾; but miscellaneous small lots of western arriving have to depend upon stock wants of the lard refineries, who do not offer over 9 for them.

GREASE.—Reduced rail freights bring the western markets close to those at the east, and a few more lots are arriving here. Shippers are taking light quantities; outside of this movement demands are chiefly from the local soap buyers for bone and house grades. Sales: 95,000 pounds "A" white, 5¼ and choice, 5¾. 140,000 pounds "B" white, 4¾@5; 150,000 pounds

yellow, 4¼@4¾; 160,000 pounds bone and house, 4½. Change quotes "A" white, 5½, and "B" white, 4¾.

GREASE STEARINE.—Low ocean freights prompt some attention from shippers; however, as concerns the amount of trading, it is of unsatisfactory volume, and it is only because stocks are moderate that prices have fair support. Sales: 135,000 pounds white, 5½@5¾, and 75,000 pounds yellow, 4¾.

LARD OIL.—The make of stearine continues light because of the moderate demand for refined lard; therefore the outturns of the oil are less than usual; the makers of the oil, however, have fair accumulations; they are inclined to offer them at easy prices on account of dull demands; quoted at 64-65.

CORN OIL.—Linseed oil further sagged a little early in the week; it has since recovered. London now quotes, 33s 7½d. and Liverpool, 34s 3d; it is still out of the usual proportion with corn oil in value, while later, therefore, is having a large consumption in Europe for the make of soft soap. Shipments are being made steadily from the mills in this country, but largely of maturing contracts made at lower prices than those current. About 5.75 to 6.00 quoted.

OIL COMBINE CASE

The Mississippi Supreme Court has remanded the oil mill combine case for further argument. It will be taken up again in October and a decision is not expected until very late in the fall.



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Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank, cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Weekly Review

Stronger; One-Half Higher Reserved Offerings—Better Demands

The point that has been made in previous reviews that the cotton oil market had ought to rule at least strong irrespective of any possible moderate, temporary, manipulations of the lard market, because of its statistical conditions, has been clear in a general way this week.

Necessarily increased demands for the oil from some quarters, because of their for long time holding off, making resupplying imperative, has brought about an advance of at least $\frac{1}{4}$ c. At this improvement there is more marked disposition among sellers to go slow over offerings to sell. The situation is recognized as one that could be easily lifted to higher prices, then a turning about of the lard market to permanent strength, which is counted upon in the near future, would be the lever for the upward movement. That lard will probably go higher, indeed that a rising tendency for it could develop at once, is clear from the remarkable small showing of its stocks over the country. It is probable that the large receipts of hogs at the western marketable centres

this week have added a little to the holdings of lard, but up to the close of the previous week the stock of it at Chicago had fallen away 8,000 tons; it was doubtful if there were more than 24,000 tons then held there. Of course, the packers will not allow the product to materially rise in price while the large receipts of hogs continue. But the rush of the swine supplies will probably be over by the middle of June, as farmers are no doubt hurrying the swine forward, as well satisfied with their market prices, which, indeed, are paying them better than any other of their commodities. Not only cotton oil but essentially all fats will depend a good deal for some better expected prices, upon the developments of the lard market; the season is peculiar in the respect that the course of the lard market more than ever before, has held demands in check for associated products, while it had for some time tamed their situations all around. Confidence is, however, reviving not only in cotton oil, but in tallow, which latter product is in reduced stock all over the country, after fairly active absorptions of offerings by the soap and compound lard interests, while at firm prices.

The more important holders of cotton are, who have most of their supplies for distributions on their own large consumptive channels, are picking up any additional lots of prime oil when offered at late prices; they secured about 25 tanks prime crude at southeast mills; it is hard to find, however, an important lot of prime crude, or even a slightly off grade quality, anywhere over the South outside of one or two holdings, while these important parcels will be held for all there is in the future market. The compound makers are chiefly supplied either by their accumulations or from contract deliveries; they are furnishing very little of the fresh demand. The compound lard business just now is very quiet all over the country.

Europe is figuring on a few lots of the oil with its general markets firm; as a whole, however, is still refraining from investment, although its stocks of all oils are being steadily reduced and are very moderate. It will get a large quantity of the rejected oil on contracts here latterly. These rejections for the month had amounted to about 10,000 barrels. There was left only 4,900 barrels and this was closed out this week for export at 35, and which was a decidedly better price than had been expected on the situation a few days previously. The New York market is now, for prime yellow, $35\frac{1}{2}$ best, spot and June, $35\frac{1}{2}$ bid, 36 asked. July, 36 bid, 37 asked. Aug., good off yellow, spot, 34 bid, $34\frac{1}{2}$ asked. New Orleans sold equal to 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, in tanks, at 32.

Sales in New York, 1,500 bbls. prime yellow, spot and June, $35\frac{1}{2}$ to $35\frac{3}{4}$, 3,800 bbls. do, June, $35\frac{1}{2}$; 500 bbls. do, July, $35\frac{3}{4}$; 4,900 bbls. about prime yellow, spot, 35c; 200 bbls. white, 38; 200 bbls. winter yellow, 40. About 30 tanks crude sold at southeast mills, $27\frac{1}{2}$ to $27\frac{3}{4}$.

Later sales in New York 1,000 bbls. prime yellow, spot, 35; 1,700 bbls. do, June deliveries, $35\frac{1}{2}$, 1,000 bbls. do, July, $35\frac{3}{4}$. In New Orleans another lot of 2,000 bbls. prime yellow, in tanks at $32\frac{1}{2}$.

HEYER JUDGMENT

* A. Lester Heyer Company.—Judgment for \$31,069 was entered yesterday against the A. Lester Heyer Company, provision dealers of 629 Third avenue, in favor of Charles T. Crocker, vice-president of the company, on two notes for \$10,000 each, made Jan. 13 and Feb. 11, 1900, and as indorser on a note of the A. Lester Heyer Packing Company, a South Dakota corporation, for \$10,000 made May 1, 1899.

J. J. CAFFEY, Pres.
Formerly Sec. Ky. Refining Co.

CHAS. P. FINK,
Sec. & Treas.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL CO.

REFINERS OF

"Louisville" Butter Oil.

"Progress" Butter and Cooking Oil

"Royal" Prime Summer Yellow (Export Brand)

"Ideal" Prime Summer White for Compound Lard.

Summer White and Yellow
Miners and Soap Makers' Oils.

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SPECIALTIES:

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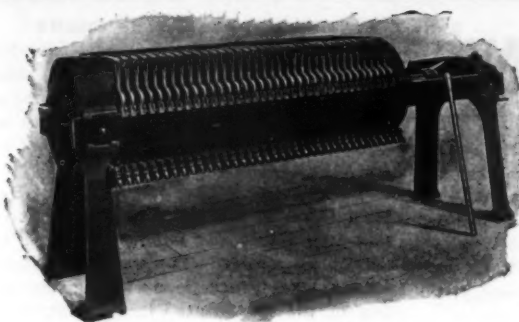
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Kentucky Refining Co.,

2017 to 2033 Shelby Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and Every Use where Rapid and Perfect Results are Essential.

JOHN JOHNSON & CO.,
WORKS, GARWOOD, N. J.

95 and 97 Liberty St.,

New York City.

COTTONSEED OIL NOTES

The Valley Mills Cotton Oil Company, Valley Mills, Texas, capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by A. A. McNeill, H. B. Sears, T. D. Tweedy, and others.

The Kaufman County Cotton Oil Company, Kaufman, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$70,000 to \$100,000.

OIL MILL SUPERINTENDENTS ASSOCIATION NOTICES

All members who have promised to prepare papers for our coming meeting will please let me know what subject they have selected that I may publish the program in next issue. I would like to hear from all members. Even those who have not promised to prepare a paper should contribute something to bring about discussion on some subject for the benefit of all present. In this way we make our meetings interesting and valuable to everyone present.

G. A. BAUMGARTEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

On account of some disarrangements in our proposed plans, it will probably be necessary for some changes to be made in the proposed dates and place of holding this year's annual convention. The subject is now receiving the necessary attention, and just as soon as it is possible to arrive at a definite conclusion and to perfect permanent arrangements you will

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Hydraulic Presses and Pressure Pumps

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RICHMOND, VA.

be fully informed of the program by circular letter.

G. A. BAUMGARTEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Dear Sir:—The Oil Mill Superintendents' Association will meet in Dallas, Texas, June 5 to 7, 1901, to hold the eighth annual meeting. Each and every oil mill superintendent actively engaged in the business is cordially invited to meet with us on this occasion and to take part with us in the building up the calling in which we are engaged. The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association meets on and at the same date and place, and the railroads will sell tickets on June 4 and 5 at convention rates, good for return June 8. The Wind-

sor Hotel has been selected as headquarters for our association, and a suitable hall will be provided in which to transact business. Business of much importance will come up at this meeting that requires your presence, as the proceedings of our meeting will be distributed in the future to members only, hence, make up your mind to become a member at this meeting and avail yourself of the benefits to be derived.

Yours very truly,
G. A. BAUMGARTEN.

MORE OMAHA RUMORS

It is reported that Armour & Co. may build immense car shops at Omaha, Neb. It is also rumored that Nelson Morris & Co. have secured the former Hammond plant.



The American Cotton Oil Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

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RETAIL DEPARTMENT

THE KOSHER CARCASS LIGHTER

An English butcher laughed and looked wise when told that the carcass of a beef killed "Kosher" weighed less than that of the treiffa one stunned by a blow before having its throat cut. He thought such a statement a good "Yankee yarn," and the funniest thing he ever heard.

Now, let's see. The rabbi cuts the neck of the live cow clean with a keenly sharpened knife. The muscles, nerves and the whole beast relax. The carcass is drained of the blood, hence is whiter.

The treiffa or Gentile steer is first stunned. The blood is stilled and held in the carcass. When the throat is subsequently cut no relaxation of consequence sets in. The animal bleeds but little, the life fluid being held in the system. The "Kosher" steer bleeds twice as much as the treiffa steer, and is heavier by just that surplus amount of blood still held up in the carcass.

A steer killed Kosher is many pounds lighter in the carcass than the same steer would be killed after the other method of first tapping the animal on the brain to stun it before cutting its throat. The difference, as we have said, is simply the amount of blood which the same animal would lose in the two methods of slaughter.

THE "BLACKLIST" IS LAWFUL

Judge Baker, of the Federal Court, sitting at Chicago, in the case of "striking" packing-house girls, has decided that the "blacklist" is legal. He says different firms and corporations have as much right to affiliate and associate for mutual protection as individuals or associations of them have. The legal inference is that the "boycott" is also valid.

BUTCHERS LISTEN

Beef is high and is going higher in July and August. That is the way it looks now. That is, prime finished beef is. Corn is high. Cattle are half finished and good ones getting scarcer. Put up your prices so as to have a saver when the grassers come along this fall. Take good advice.

LAMBS IN WALL STREET

There is a shortage of Spring lambs in Wall street.

The stock brokers have had little wool to clip during the last few days. The "bulls" got so rampant recently and tossed things about at such a reckless rate and so high as to stand off the greenpelt flock who had already felt the clippers.

THAT ILLEGAL ADVERTISING BILL

An act to regulate the sale of merchandise and to prevent misleading and dishonest representations in connection therewith.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1.—Any firm, person or partnership of persons, or any employee of a firm, person or partnership of persons, who, either in the newspapers or other periodicals of this state, or in public advertisements, or in communications intended for a large number of persons, wilfully makes or disseminates any statements or assertions of facts with respect to his, her or their business affairs, especially concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the price, the method of production or manufacture or the fixing of the prices of his, her or their merchandise or professional work; or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise; or the possession of awards, prizes or distinctions; or the motive or purpose of a sale, intended to have the appearance of a particularly advantageous offer, which are untrue or are calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 2.—Any firm, person or partnership of persons, or any employee of a firm, person or partnership of persons, who, either in the newspapers or other periodicals of this state, or in public advertisements, or in communications intended for a large number of persons, wilfully makes or disseminates any statements or assertions of facts with respect to the proprietor or proprietors, manager or managers, practitioner or practitioners of a business or profession; or with respect to the business affairs or professional work of such proprietor or proprietors, manager or managers, practitioner or practitioners, especially concerning the quantity, the quality, the value, the price, the method of production or manufacture, or the fixing of the prices of such merchandise or professional work; or the manner or source of purchase of such merchandise; or the possession by him, her or them of awards, prizes or distinctions; or the notice or purpose of sales, calculated to divert his, her or their trade, or to disturb the carrying on of said business or professional work, or to injure the credit and standing of the proprietor or proprietors, manager or managers, practitioner or practitioners such business or professional work, which are untrue or are calculated to mislead, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN COURT

Heyman Cohen, the butcher, at 199 Henry street, was arrested for selling meat on Sunday after 10 a. m. He will make a test of the present law in as much as he closes his market and keeps Saturday as his Sabbath.

His is a test case. A great many Hebrew butchers are watching the result of this case before the Supreme Court. He admits the selling. The court, in habeas corpus proceedings, is reviewing the action of the magistrate in holding Mr. Cohen.

GREATER NEW YORK ITEMS

A GOOD ONE ON BUCKLEY

Mr. M. J. Buckley, of Swift & Company's Credit Department, New York City, was in Chicago last week and returned east this week. He is a very efficient and popular officer with the whole staff. So when the western boys got hold of him they showed their esteem by making him have a good time. They put him up at the famous Transit House at the Union Stock Yards, and showed him such distinguished consideration as to excite the attention of the manager of the noted hostelry. Knowing that the Swift boys didn't make a fuss over a nobody, the "Transit" man wanted to be in the swim also. He mistook Buckley for a rich Indiana stock farmer and began to lionize a bit also. About retiring time he eased Buckley off into a private corner and, in a confidential way, cautioned him not to blow the gas out, showing him how to turn it off. These events so excited Buckley that he wrote his girl and, by mistake, directed the letter to "Credit Department, Swift & Company."

Buckley deserved all he got except the advice he got about blowing out the gas. But this becomes of being mistaken for a "Hoosier" millionaire by a hotel man who wished to cultivate his good graces. The boys were glad to see him back.

WORMSER-ANDERSON

One of the prettiest and most auspicious weddings of the season occurred Sunday, May 12, at Tuxedo Hall. The contracting parties were Joseph Wormser, manager of the Westchester branch of Nelson Morris & Co., and Miss Sadie Anderson. "Ike" Grumbach was best man. Among those present were Morris Schlecter and wife, Dave Isaacs and wife, Mr. Repp, John Meyers, Tony Eisled and wife, L. Oppenheimer, M. Goldsmith and wife and Gus Block. Telegrams of congratulation were read from L. H. Heyman, C. E. Ayers, Ed. White and S. Ziegler. The couple are at home at The Mastinque, 138th street and Willis avenue.

A. LESTER HEYER, CURER, SMOKER AND PACKER

High Grade Hog and Beef Products, Mild Cured Ox Tongues, Breakfast Bacon, Hams, etc.

LARD REFINER

318 and 320 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. No Connection With Any Other House

**** George J. Loeser, formerly of 774 Ninth avenue, New York, and well known as vice president of the West Side Association of Retail Butchers, will open a meat market in Jaeger building, Greenport, L. I. His many friends will be glad to see him return to business and to wish him success.**

**** Mr. Frank E. Vogel, Vice-President, of the G. H. Hammond Company, was in town last week. He vamoosed Saturday.**

**** Mr. John P. Cudahy, of Kansas City, dropped in last week. General Eastern Manager Christian was en tour with him this week.**

**** General Eastern Manager Ayers of Nelson Morris & Co., was on the out-of-town swing this week.**

**** Mr. T. H. Wheeler, president of the T. H. Wheeler Company, leaves for the west next week on important business.**

**** Wesley Brown & Co., the consignees of the Cudahys at Pittston, Pa., swing under General Manager Christian's eye to-day. The packing company takes over the agency.**

**** The Gansevoort Beef and Provision Co. began business at West Washington Market a week or two ago. The company deals wholesale in beef, veal, mutton and poultry, and game in season, 23-25 Gansevoort street. May has been a hard month for old and new enterprises, but this new concern has held its own and is doing business. Its new place and new goods seem to hit the purchaser's ideas. The price is right.**

**** The wholesale dealers in poultry at the markets have agreed not to deliver dressed poultry after 3 p. m., each day. Notices to that effect are posted all over the market places. This is a sensible move.**

**** The New York State Game Protector has been seizing birds at 120 West street. Many of the commission houses decline to help the Arctic Freezing Company out of its game predicament. The Gansevoort and other cold storage companies notified all of its patrons, when the game season closed, to remove all contraband articles from its chambers. The game inspectors are still seizing birds at the 120 West Street ("Arctic") stores. Twelve deer have been found. The proceedings are a bit high-handed, but the law is in the other fellow's hand and the "freezer" must stand the blow until some legal stay can be had.**

**** Hance Brothers report trade as good as the season will allow in such weather.**

**** J. V. Thurston & Co. say that they do their share of a nasty month's trade. Also that the horse butcher does not ship any of his kind their way. This company has a very choice trade which is served with very choice and select goods.**

**** Nauss Brothers Company has obtained a judgment against James L. Ewell for the sum of \$222.**

**** The Hecker Luncheon Company secured a judgment for the sum of \$113 against James B. Feeley.**

**** Mr. H. L. Wiley, of Armour & Co., Chicago, was in the city. He is a live, hustling "rooster."**

**** The New York Game Protector didn't seem to know the difference between the outlawed blackbird and a plover, as shown by the Arctic game seizures. Some orioles are supposed to be found that were not on the Baltimore baseball teams.**

**** Nearly a hundred frankfurter sausage makers in New York City have struck for a ten-hour day and no Sunday work. One concern granted the request of its men. The strikers are workers in Zimmerman's, East Houston street; Isaac Ellis, Essex street; Co-operative Sausage Company, Monroe street; M. Groll, 37 Canal street, and the Manhattan Sausage Company, East Third street.**

**** The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. has obtained a judgment for \$117, for costs against Margaret Strifer, administratrix.**

MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE AND BUSINESS RECORD

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Fisher, M., 424 Willis ave.; to Dumrauf & Wiche.....	90
Frisco, J., 28 Grand; to M. G. Frisco.....	350
Michael, Beno., 167 Avenue C; to L. Heinsfurter.....	150
Pincus, R., 64 Avenue C; to L. Heinsfurter.....	247
Petillo & Bianchi, 12 Market; to G. Gragna.....	230
Raphal, M., 228 W. 32d; to E. Diamond.....	105

Bills of Sale.

Gottschalk, G., 134th st. and 5th ave.; to J. Huter.....	1
Santella, D., 300 E. 107th st.; to A. Lauleo.....	100

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Blodousky, B., Rockaway, L. I.; to Teiber & Denker.....	85
Seeman, F., Warren st., cor Nevins; to W. C. Shepard.....	232

Bills of Sale.

Babliack, A., 3918 Ft. Hamilton ave.; to A. Stern.....	nom.
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Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures

The following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Barragato & Alotta, 2091 3d ave; to A. De Miceli.....	150
Freedra, F. S., 52 Nostrand ave; to Molchok Bros.....	15
Heitmann, J. P., 750 Cortlandt ave.; to C. H. Meyer.....	100
Krope, M., 97th st. and Central Park West; to M. Hornan.....	2,400
Rachow, G., Broadway and Mosholu ave; to A. Langer.....	700
Stross, Jos., 1365 Avenue A; to J. Werner.....	100
Turrill, M. E., 531 Lenox ave.; to Ann Noble.....	500
Birk, F., 24 Fulton; to G. Laubuderfer.....	1,602
Brecker, I and L., 137 Delancey; to H. Rubin.....	60
Eickman, Chas., 579 9th ave.; to J. E. Eickman.....	150
Kornbluh & Romanelli, 724 Broadway; to L. Friedheim.....	2,500
Miller, N. H., 524 Columbus; to E. Nichols.....	3,000
Shachtman, S., 37 Norfolk; to N. Kron.....	100
Wald & Merin, 71 Greene; to V. Meran.....	1,300
Wieland, Chas., 26 2d ave.; to H. Humpfner.....	55

Bills of Sale.

Baggetto, A., 2091 3d ave.; to A. De Miceli.....	1,000
Barnkopf, J., 1464 3d ave; to S. Blonder.....	300
De Miceli, A., 2091 3d ave; to A. Barragato and G. Alotta.....	650
Luhrs, E. & E., 336 Broadway; to H. H. Peters.....	95
Noble, Ann, 531 Lenox ave.; to N. E. Turrill.....	1,510
Neichitch, F., 14 Cannon; to M. Masserman.....	200
Sommer, M., 175 Essex st.; to G. Solnik.....	420

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Fensterstein, S., 994 Manhattan ave.; to I. Mittelman.....	100
Kolmke, M. C. H., 2119 Fulton; to F. Kreckman.....	1,100

Schroeder, F. & B., 263 Tompkins ave.; to J. Dittmer.....	1,400
Tum Suden, E., 61 5th ave. and 1490 Fulton; to H. C. Tum Suden.....	10,000
Hansen, A., 146 Fulton; to H. Hoffman.....	100

Bills of Sale.

Hansen, O., 173 Dwight; to J. Benzen.....	400
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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

**** When the French Minister, M. Jules Cambon, saw the Union Stock Yards at Chicago, he viewed something which startled him more than a French Revolution.**

**** Kansas City Stock Yards received nearly 30,000 hogs in one day. That is the record for eleven years.**

**** Major George W. Littlefield is now the largest individual owner of cattle in the world. He is the proprietor of nearly 75,000 head of cattle. He owns, in addition to this, about 1,000,000 acres of valuable farm and ranch lands.**

**** Want any eggs? The Chicago storage warehouses are said to now contain about 162,000,000 eggs.**

**** T. R. Sawtell, the Atlanta (Ga.) packer, is one of the greatest livestock and meat hustlers in this country.**

ARMOUR & CO. RUN A CIRCUS

Armour & Co. had to be proprietors of and run a circus one day to get their money back. It happened at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day, when Honeywell & Lee's "London Circus" was billed. Armour & Co. furnished the meats, and had to attach the show, assume charge of the box, and operate the circus in their own names to make the taking of the money legal. It was the sensation of the day. Then the big packers gladly retired from the show business.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS

The Brooklyn Retail Butchers' Association installed the new officers Wednesday night of last week. The new staff was the old officers re-elected. J. Grattan McMahon delivered a lecture. The date for the annual picnic and barbecue was fixed for July 22 at Woodlawn Park, Brooklyn. The following delegates were elected to the convention of the Eastern National Convention: Inspector James Moore, M. Laughran, R. T. Millmann, John Slattery and Henry Meyer. All violators of the Sunday closing law were slated for prosecution.

Butchers' Day at San Francisco Wednesday of last week was a big day on the west coast. There were races and all sorts of fun at Shell Mound Park.

The annual convention of the Retail Butchers' Association will be held at Saratoga June 3, 4, 5—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

The Retail Butchers' Association, of Columbus, Ohio, will hold their annual barbecue at the Columbus Driving Park on Labor Day. There will be a feast of pleasure.

The Retail Meat Dealers' Association, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is negotiating with the wholesalers with the view of handing about \$1,000,000 more of a certain class of that city's business. The local wholesale Pork and Beef Packers' Association is the other party. The points are being adjusted by the following composite committee:

H. H. Meyers, chairman of the Pork Packers and Provision Dealers' Association; John Roth, John Hoffman and A. Loewenstein, representing the wholesalers; Fred Buckhams, John Jamison and Albert Janz, representing the retail grocers, and President Fred Schneider, Secretary James F. Stout, Harry Moran, Harry Bolte, Leo Blum, Sr., and John Caddis, representing the Retail Meat Dealers' Association.

***You
See
It...***

On the Desks

OF BUYING AND SELLING MANAGERS,
GOVERNMENT PURCHASING AGENTS,
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.. .. SUPERINTENDENTS,
EVERYONE INTERESTED IN THE PRO-
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It is their Trade Guide

A Necessity to their Business

It is Filed for future reference, in-
stead of going into a waste basket

It is the Business Paper for its
particular trades

That is why

The National Provisioner

is patronized by high-class advertisers

upon the minutes of this convention as a memorial to his consideration of our industry.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and unless the mills, or, many of them, begin to think just a little about the great principle of protection they will find themselves in the course of a few years so crippled financially that 50-cents-on-the-dollar crutches will be the order of the day. Now such seasons as this we are struggling to place as far behind us as possible, for we know that in consequence of milling inferior seed many complications must arise between buyers and sellers by reason of the goods sold not coming up to contract quality. These differences have to be settled either through the medium of the courts or by arbitration. Can there be any question as to the manner by which these disputes can most readily be settled? Can anyone say that the submission of their cases to a tribunal of arbitration composed of men of standing and unquestioned integrity; men whose verdict must be the final word of thorough and enlightened information on the subject in question is not the best? Is not the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes the most manly, the simplest, the best and the least expensive method of adjusting such complications?

I doubt that arbitration can be made compulsory, but I believe such action can be taken by the gentlemen of this convention as to result in a practical agreement to have their grievances settled in this way. The Memphis Merchants' Exchange has had in its employ for some time a chemist, whose service in testing crude cottonoil for free fatty acids and refining loss has not until the present season been in great demand by the committee. The grades and qualities of crude and refined oils submitted, however, to the committee this year were of such a complicated character in quality they adopted the plan as provided by your rules at the option of the committee to have all samples representing the questions in dispute analyzed by the official chemist. This method has proved of great assistance to the committee, and serves as a guide to the opinion of the members who have tested the samples in the usual manner by taste and smell.

This suggests the importance of establishing a standard by which crude oil can be judged and its true value ascertained. A standard can be fixed that will do justice to both the buyer and the seller. Such a plan would help the business greatly. It would eliminate the most usual cause of controversy; the troubles between the manufacturer and refiners would be thereby reduced to a minimum. It would have the effect of impelling the crude oil mill to be more critical and particular in the class of seed it buys. It would do as much as any one thing I know to place the industry more in the category of a manufacturing business in its true sense and tend to correct many of the present evils in the conduct of the business in securing the raw material.

Some mills, and I am glad to say there are but few having contracts for the deliv-

ery of prime crude, have shipped products which at the time of shipment they should have known were not a good tender on contract or anything approaching prime in quality. The oil was doubtless shipped by such mills with a view to ridding themselves of a grade of oil most difficult to sell and for which would be bid 2 to 3 cents a gallon less than prime crude and with the further view of forcing the buyer to take the oil whether he wanted it or could use it. The buyer, when he receives something entirely different from what he had a right to expect should not be compelled to take it, and the seal of permanent disapproval should be set upon any other view of the case.

We should unite upon some plan that will result in the establishment of Arbitration Committees before whom our disputes can be carried and in whom we have that confidence that will cause us to respect and abide by their judgments. All dealings will be on a higher and a fairer plane if it becomes a settled fact that before fair men a party aggrieved can go and get redress, and there will be less occasion for wrongdoing when a clear and simple remedy is at hand. The rewards of the unfair will exist no longer, and the honest man can feel that in every market he has a tribunal that will preserve his rights. The uncertainties and expenses of litigation should be supplanted by the certainty and rapidity of an award by men from whose conscience and judgment all can expect a righteous result. Our interest is to keep down controversies, as it is also to our interest to have them expeditiously and fairly settled when they do arise.

HAS THERE BEEN ANY REAL IMPROVEMENTS IN COTTONSEED OIL MILL CONSTRUCTION

BY F. STREUBY

Has there been any real improvement in cotton seed oil mill construction? And what is needed? A subject dealing entirely with the physical development of the cotton seed oil milling industry; and, to do this subject justice would require a complete analysis of the progress made from its incipency to the present time. The natural limits of a paper of this kind, however, prevent me from going into details. I will therefore briefly state, that during the thirty years of my experience, very important and valuable improvements have been added to the construction of cotton seed oil mills.

It occurs to me, however, that the limit has not, and probably never will be reached, and improvements of necessity must go on indefinitely.

At present, we have in the United States a daily crushing capacity of 25,000 tons cotton seed. The mills representing this enormous crush are all constructed to perform their work in the old and rather wasteful manner. Now, if we assume that 3,000,000 tons of cotton seed is the outside figure available for the crush, it is obvious that the supply of seed limits the employment of the now existing mills to 120 days out of the 365, which is not enough to be profitable under present methods.

What is needed then, are improvements that will enable us to work the available seed, in such a manner, as to utilize every atom of value contained in the seed at the cheapest possible expense?

And believing that the progressive spirit of our people is equal to the task, the near future will bring forth the needed improvements, and once more make our industry a profitable one.

(Papers Continued Next Week)

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW

Kansas City, Mo., May 28, 1901.

The receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	22,100	93,700	14,600
Same week, 1900...	27,448	71,181	17,021
Same week, 1899 ..	24,323	64,829	22,723
Same week, 1898...	23,932	81,814	14,114
Chicago	54,400	177,300	72,300
Omaha	13,500	67,400	18,600
St. Louis	10,700	33,300	14,500
St. Joseph	6,900	45,800	10,900

Total past week.	197,600	417,500	130,900
Previous week ..	103,700	343,600	131,500
Same week, 1900.	121,100	348,600	125,400

Kansas City packers' slaughter:

Armour	5,411	30,771	4,667
Swift	2,517	21,814	2,818
Schwarzschild ..	6,063	7,896	4,117
Cudahy	1,986	14,169	1,715
Omaha Pack. Co.	377	...	...
Fowler	38	12,312	106
Small butchers ..	220	127	248

Total past week.	16,947	87,944	14,068
Previous week ..	14,857	93,466	14,535
Same week, 1900.	17,425	61,926	10,931

CATTLE.—The close of last week's market had a boom. The scarcity of supplies had a most enlivening effect on prices, so that the decline of Tuesday and Wednesday was easily overcome, and an advance of say 10c. to 15c. above the lowest prices of former weeks on the best grades, and fully 25c. per 100 above the low point of the early part of week. Some prime beef steers sold at the highest point of the season. Cows and heifers were strong during the entire week, as the receipts were very limited. Some heifers sold at \$5.25. Bulls were in good demand and sold readily. Range cattle were in fair supply, and toward the close of the week met with very ready sale. The early part of the week showed Texas steers somewhat dull, probably 5c. lower than former week, but they closed in a very stiff manner indeed. Western and Texas cows are still very scarce. What came forward were readily picked up at good prices. A poor week for stockers and feeders, and the supply about as low for the week as we have had it for many a day. The demand was not strong so that prices were somewhat higher. We sent back to the country 113 cars, against 148 cars for the previous week, again 192 cars for corresponding week one year ago. The large supply of Beef Steers in Chicago for the past week, and the small supply here, had an effect on outside purchasers. Kraus 459 head, United Dressed Beef Co., 312 head, Hammond 157 head, with other small scattering shipments.

This week's receipts Monday 7,271, Tuesday 6,258. The heavy receipts in Chicago had its effect on the market, and while Monday's opening prices were stronger all along the line, towards the latter end, the market softened some 5 to 10 cents on most all grades. On Tuesday, however, the market fully recovered itself, so that prices were on a range with the higher prices of last Friday. During the month of May Chicago seems to be the only cattle market that has caught up even with its receipts for one year ago. It would look now as if there would be fully a shortage in the Western markets for this May of over 30,000 head. Some Beef Steers of 514 lbs. average sold at \$5.80, quite a number of Beeves selling at from \$5.50 to \$5.60 and a few at \$5.70. Cows and Heifers were only in fair supply and sold at steady prices, some few Heifers even going at \$5.50. Western Range Cattle

were in demand, and sold at good strong prices. Texas Cattle in fair supply but the quality not what may be called prime—it is noticeable that the grass cattle are putting in an appearance.

HOGS.—The past week's market was on the whole what may be called a fairly steady one. The lowest point of the week being reached on Wednesday when the top stood \$5.87½ with bulk \$5.65 to \$5.77½ but there was an advance of 5c. for each day for the two following days. Saturday's market closed 5c. lower than that of Friday. Tops for the day \$5.90 with bulk \$5.70 to \$5.85.

This week's receipts, Monday 10,190, Tuesday, 13,661. Pigs were scarce and picked up pretty quickly.

SHEEP.—The past week was decidedly a brilliant one for sheep sellers, prices on lambs advanced some 30c. per 100. Wool Colorados sold on Friday at \$5.60, which was the tip-top price for the year. Texas lambs were also in good demand, selling as high as \$4.60. Sheep, however, had not the same brilliant advance, but a gain of some 10c. per 100, so that on a whole the past week was a very satisfactory one for the shipper.

This Week's Receipts.—Monday, 2,658; Tuesday, 7,500. Up to present writing it is decidedly a strong market, notwithstanding the large supply prices were very strong, indeed, spring lambs selling as high as \$6.40. The Colorado lambs offered were not as choice as those of former week, but quite a number of them sold at \$5.55, which was regarded as very strong on the market, and a lot of clipped Colorado lambs sold at \$5.10, which was looked upon as the tip-top price of the season for such animals. Corn-fed sheep are very steady. Grass Texas sheep, however, are off a little, say 5c. from the highest point for the last week. Taking it as a whole, the market so far is very strong, indeed.

ST. LOUIS LIVE STOCK REVIEW

The receipts during the week ending May 29 were as follows:

Cattle, 13,893; hogs, 38,539; sheep, 16,722, against 12,083 cattle, 46,632 hogs, and 11,730 sheep received during the previous week.

The shipments were: Cattle, 2,630; hogs, 5,501; sheep, 2,240, against 1,324 cattle, 10,543 hogs, and 2,412 sheep shipped the previous week.

CATTLE.—Absolute quietness held away in all branches of the native cattle the latter part of the week, due to the absence of shippers. The general clearance was almost perfect, although, of course, a few odds and ends were being held over in the hands of stock cattle traders and speculators. Firm conditions characterized the week's sales in nearly all classes. Beef steers figured stronger to 10c. better than a week ago, butcher cows and heifers, 10c. to 15c., and stock steers and feeders a shade. Veal calves maintained a relatively higher basis than any market in the country, and bulls remained steady, but milk cows weakened to a decline that is \$3.00 to \$7.00 per head off from the best prices of two weeks ago.

HOGS.—The receipts the latter part of the week were below the average, and the quality was only fair. The market opened active early in the week, and prices were steady or very near it. The sales were 2½@5c. lower.

SHEEP.—The market closed last week about 25c. lower than the close of the previous week, but the demand was good, and all desirable spring lambs, yearlings and mutton sheep found ready sale, and usually the trade is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, common stock, especially inferior spring lambs, were slow sale, and prices were irregular and unsat-

isfactory. During the week the stocker trade showed more life than any time recently.

Provision Market

The receipts during the week ending May 29 were: Hams, 197,200 lbs.; meat, 6,347,200 lbs.; lard, 745,500 lbs., and no pork.

Shipments were: Hams, 1,124,000 lbs.; meats, 4,846,000 lbs.; lard, 1,914,950 lbs., and pork, 56 lbs.

Unchanged; quiet.

PORK.—F. o. b., in a jobbing way: New standard mess held at \$15.75.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK REVIEW

South St. Joseph, Mo., May 28.

There was a good undertone to the cattle market on each day of the week past and prices ruled higher, except on Monday, when the market ruled 5 to 10c. lower, and the week closed with a general rise in prices of 15 to 35c. higher, common light steers selling to the least advantage. The demand was of a vigorous nature from the local buyers as well as on export account. No strictly choice beefs were included in the week's receipts and the proportion of good grades was moderate, with the bulk of the arrivals being of fair quality and on the medium weight order. Top for week was \$5.65, paid for good, well-fatted light branded steers. The supply of good heavy heifers and cows was far under the needs of the buyers, and, owing to the lack of this class of stock, light heifers fared better. The general market ruled firm with prices the highest of the season. Good bulls and stags sold quickly on each day at firm figures, and the veal calf trade was brisk, with best grades reaching \$6.50 and common coarse kinds down to \$4.25. The stocker and feeder trade was somewhat dull the greater part of the week, due mostly to the fact that the cold nights hindered the growth of grass and also to farmers having gotten about all the stock they wish to put out on pasture. Prices at the close of the week displayed a decline of 10 to 15 cents.

Receipts of hogs last week were the third largest in the history of the yards, and the increased supplies were well taken care of, as all the packers were liberal takers at prices that ruled the highest in the West, and comparatively as high as Eastern markets. The quality of hogs ran largely to good to choice, and weights were mostly on the heavy order during the early part of the week, but the latter witnessed a light proportion of heavy weights and a market deterioration in the quality, which indicated that the heavy runs were about over, as farmers had about completed their corn planting and had time to send their supplies to market. The week closed steady with the previous week's closing range of prices. The market to-day ruled strong to 5 cents higher, with a range of prices from \$5.65 to \$5.90, and the bulk of sales at \$5.70 to \$5.80.

There was a general improvement in the tone of the sheep trade last week, and the demand was better than for some time, with competition among the buyers the keenest for some weeks. Mutton grades were in more liberal proportion than for several months, due to the marketing of Texas stock. The week closed strong to 10 cents higher on this class of offerings. Woolled Colorado lambs made up the big end of the arrivals, however, and the general market showed an improvement in prices for the week to the extent of 25 to 35 cents. On Friday choice handy weight Colorados sold at \$7.50, which was within 5 cents of the top of Chicago on the same, and was the highest price paid on the river this season, or 10 cents above the top price reached at Kansas City and Omaha this season.

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.
Room 424 RIALTO BUILDING.

STOCKYARDS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Live Stock

Receipts.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday, May 23.....	8,493	903	32,473	15,619
Friday, May 24.....	2,159	376	24,448	4,225
Saturday, May 25.....	123	8	16,972	2,752
Monday, May 27.....	23,846	240	42,067	23,947
Tuesday, May 28.....	4,274	2,487	32,880	13,517
Wednesday, May 29.....	20,500	8000	34,000	15,000

Shipments.

Thursday, May 23.....	4,870	46	6,141	1,127
Friday, May 24.....	2,862	147	5,119	1,946
Saturday, May 25.....	8	26	3,006	1,008
Monday, May 27.....	7,221	6	7,905	3,007
Tuesday, May 28.....	3,000	14	3,248	1,118
Wednesday, May 29.....	3,000	15	7,000	2,500

Range of Cattle Values

Prime beefs, 1,000 to 1,600 lbs.....	\$5.85 @ \$6.00
Good to choice b'vs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	5.80 @ 5.80
Fair to medium shipping ex. steers.....	4.75 @ 5.25
Plain to common beef steers.....	4.35 @ 4.70
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	3.90 @ 4.30
Good to 'F' feeders 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.30 @ 5.15
Plain to fair light stockers.....	2.75 @ 4.25
Bulls, poor to fancy.....	2.75 @ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	3.70 @ 5.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	3.20 @ 3.60
Common to good canning cows.....	1.00 @ 3.10
Veal calves, fair to fancy.....	5.00 @ 6.25
Stock calves, common to fancy.....	3.00 @ 5.10
Fed Western steers.....	4.35 @ 5.05
Fed Texas steers.....	4.40 @ 5.40
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	2.50 @ 4.25
Milkers and springers, per head.....	20.00 @ 60.00

Range of Hog Values

Choice to ex. strong-wt. shipping.....	\$5.82½ @ \$5.90
Rough to good heavy packing.....	5.65 @ 5.80
Selected butcher weights.....	5.82½ @ 5.87½
Plain to choice heavy mixed.....	5.65 @ 5.82½
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.67½ @ 5.75
Common to fancy light mixed.....	5.62½ @ 5.80
Thin to choice 80 to 110 lb pigs.....	4.00 @ 5.15
Culls, sows and throwouts.....	3.00 @ 5.50

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons.....	\$4.50 @ \$4.65
Good to prime western.....	4.30 @ 4.50
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	3.85 @ 4.30
Good to prime Western muttons.....	3.30 @ 3.50
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	3.75 @ 4.25
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	3.00 @ 3.85
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	3.75 @ 4.15
Good to fancy yearlings.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Poor to fair clipped lambs.....	3.75 @ 4.60
Good to fancy clipped lambs.....	4.75 @ 5.15
Lambs, poor to fair, in fleece.....	4.85 @ 5.40
Lambs, poor to fancy, in fleece.....	5.45 @ 5.65
Feeding lambs, poor to choice.....	4.90 @ 5.35

Packers' Purchases Last Week

HOGS.

Armour & Co.....	45,800
Anglo-American.....	19,600
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	9,400
Continental Packing Co.....	11,900
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	9,300
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	4,800
Nelson Morris & Co.....	7,700
Swift and Company.....	32,500
Omaha Packing Co.....	14,000
City butchers.....	7,800
Total.....	162,800

Live Stock Notes

The weight of hogs last week gained 2 lbs., the average being 227 lbs., against 225 lbs. the previous week, 229 lbs. a month ago, 223 lbs. two months ago, 227 lbs. a year ago, and 237 lbs. two years ago.

Last week Chicago received 5,738 carloads of live stock, or 1,042 more than the previous week, and 562 more than a year ago, being several hundred cars more than the combined receipts at Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph. Of the 5,738 cars, the three principal Western roads contributed 3,562. The Northwestern headed the list with 1,452, against 1,187 the previous week. The Milwaukee was second high, with 1,081, against 873 the previous week. Burlington, 1,029, against 907 the previous week.

The Drovers' Journal's cablegram from Liverpool quotes American cattle in liberal

supply and prices weak to lower than last week. Sales were at 11¼¢@12¼¢, against 12¢@12¼¢ last week, and 13¼¢@14¢ a year ago.

Live Stock Notes

W. B. Wallwork, of the Cudahy Packing Company, has been elected a director of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange to succeed Colonel J. M. Simpson. Mr. Simpson resigned on account of ill health and frequent absence from the city.

In the first 16 weeks of 1901 there were in Great Britain 935 outbreaks of swine fever, 221 of anthrax, 377 of glanders, and 12 of foot and mouth disease. In the same period last year there were 563 outbreaks of swine fever, 179 of anthrax, 337 of glanders and 8 of foot and mouth disease. It is seen that this year's totals register increases throughout.

The Echo Land and Stock Company, which was incorporated in Utah fifteen or twenty years ago with a capital stock of \$150,000 is no more and has sold its ranch of 15,000 acres to the Deseret Live Stock Company for \$32,000 cash. The land will be used as a sheep range and is considered good property for that purpose.

Ninety-nine head of Hereford breeding cattle sold in the two days' sale held in the Dexter Park amphitheater for \$33,820, or an average of \$341.61 per head. One cow sold for \$5,000, with another at \$1,900. The highest for a bull was \$1,200.

Top price of hogs at Chicago last week \$6, against \$5.35 the corresponding week a year ago. Average price last week \$5.82, the same as the previous week, and 57¢ higher than a year ago.

Exporters forwarded 6,100 cattle from Chicago last week, against 6,500 the previous week and 6,200 a year ago. They bought 1,200@1,450lb. steers during the week at \$5.25@5.70.

Eleven markets received 564,000 hogs last week, against 470,000 the previous week, 480,000 a year ago and 571,000 two years ago. Total at eleven markets thus far this year, 9,945,000, against 9,625,000 a year ago, and 9,523,000 two years ago.

Saturday a telegram was received from Simon O'Donnell announcing the death of John P. Beal at Pittsburg. He had been identified with the live stock trade all his life.

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The situation, as far as the hog market is concerned, has undergone but little change during the past week. The receipts continue large at all markets, but the demand is equally large, and prices have been well sustained. The quality averages about the same as for the past month, but is not what might be consid-

ered good in all markets. Present prices are remunerative to the producer, and in our judgment will call forth liberal receipts right along. There will naturally be at least a seasonable let-up in the receipts after the first three weeks of June, and it is quite an open question as to whether the supply will be sufficient during the summer and early fall months to admit of a very large accumulation of product; and while we are still liable to have a reaction from present prices and moderately low range of prices most any time during the next two or three weeks, we believe the prospect favors strong or higher prices later on. The bulk of the hogs are still selling on a basis of \$5.75@5.95 in the Chicago market. The Western markets, as a rule, are maintaining their narrow range with Chicago, showing that the demand is universally good.

CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle are also heavy at all markets, but the demand on both export and domestic accounts is so strong that prices are held within narrow limits, and most of the advance noted last week has been sustained, especially on the better grades. More 6¢ cattle have been sold on the Chicago market this week than for a long time. We look for liberal receipts for a few weeks yet, but still believe prices will rule higher for good cattle for the next three or four months.

SHEEP.—The advance noted in the market for lambs during the past two weeks proved a little too rapid for the progress of the Eastern markets, and as the receipts were again liberal the fore part of this week, prices naturally declined from 10¢@25¢, woolled lambs suffering the most. The supply of lambs still left in Colorado (the only place that has any fed lambs for the next sixty days) is very small. The supply of Colorado lambs, however, for the markets will be fair for several weeks, but much lighter than at any other time, and with the Eastern trade properly adjusted and the short supply that is bound to come during the next sixty days, we would not be surprised to see still higher prices than we have had yet on these lambs. The sheep market remains practically steady.

Propriety in a Packing House

Swift & Co. insist that the language of their employees shall be as faultless and clean during "office hours" as are the fine products turned out by the factory. There was a threatened strike of some of the company's employees at Chicago this week because of the enforcement of the "clean speech" rule of the concern. The men claim that some of the former use abusive language at them, and that it is no more harm to "cuss" back. In answer, Superintendent Young said: "I will make a thorough investigation and report to Vice-President Sheehan at the meeting of the employees. I will not permit any one in the plant, whether a boss or workman, to use abusive or profane language."

Some of the old swearers fear that the anti-cussing rule will jerk them all out of order in their frantic efforts to shut off the flowing torrent as it springs up. This moral reform is needed.

WHERE IS BEEF GOING

"Beef hes ketched hogs," said a Jersey stock farmer at the Jersey City Stock Yards this week. "Yas, an' eased beyant," chimed in a country butcher who had just bought. Beef is high, so high that butchers stare at the precious carcass and the beloved almighty dollar before they will

swap. The market is so shy of good prime beeves that those which do come in jump out of all reason in price. They are like game birds out of season, "out o' sight." Where high corn and the delinquent feeder will land the prime beef market no one can tell. "Things is high."

By-Product Sundries

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Joseph Lister)

Chicago, Ill., May 29, 1901.

There is not much change in butcher-fats; in some instances prices have been advanced, but in a general way the prices quoted about cover the situation for the present. Rough shop fat, per lb., 1½¢@2½¢; cod and flank fat, per lb., 2½¢@3¢; kidney tallow, per lb., 3¼¢@3½¢; mixed bones and tallow, per lb., ¼¢@1¼¢; shop bones, per 100 lbs., 50¢. Calfskins, No. 1 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 10½¢ per lb.; No. 2 calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 9¢ per lb.; No. 1 kip, 15 to 25 lbs., 8¢ per lb.; No. 2 kip, 15 to 35 lbs., 6½¢ per lb.; deacons, each, 50¢; glue stocks, 4¢ per lb. Butcher fats remain about the same.

Tallow Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from George M. Sterne & Son)

Chicago, May 29.

TALLOW.—Supplies have increased some and there is a little more pressure to make sales, and the weakness in the price is noticeable. On the whole, it might be said buyers are leaving the market alone.

GREASE.—Some little trading has been going on at slightly reduced prices. Stocks are accumulated and unless buyers take hold, we are apt to see a further decline.

STEARINES.—Oleo remains in a very dull condition and though makers are holding prices firmly for the present, accumulated stocks are likely to cause lower prices in the near future. Tallow Stearine is unchanged at market quotations. Light Grease Stearine in fair supply and light demand. Dark Grease Stearines, buyers and sellers are apart; some little accumulation in the market.

Provision Letters

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Chicago, May 29.

We quote to-day's market as follows: f. o. b., Chicago:—

Beef products, beef hams 18.25 to 18.50; extra mess beef 8.00 to 8.25; plate beef, 8.75 to 9.00, extra plate beef 9.50 to 10.00; green hams, 10-12 av., 9½¢-9¢; do, 12-14 av., 9¼¢-¾¢; do 14-16 av., 9¼¢; do 18-20 av., 9¢; green clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9¼¢; do 9-11 av., 9½¢; do, 10-12 av., 9¼¢; green picnics, 5-6 av., 6.80; do 6-8 av., 6.65; do, 8-10 av., 6.62; Green N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., 6¼¢; do 12-14 av., 6¼¢; green skinned hams, 18-20 av., 9½¢-¾¢; No. 1 S. P. hams 10-12 av., 9¼¢; do 12-14 av., 9¼¢; do 14-16 av., 9¢; do 16-18 av., 8.87½¢; do 18-20 av., 8.87½¢; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 14-16 av., 9.62½¢; do 18-20 av., 9.62¢; do 22-24 av., 9¼¢-¾¢; do 24-26 av., 9.12½¢; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10-12 av., 9¼¢; do 12-14 av., 8¾¢-87¢; do 14-16 av., 8¾¢-8¾¢; do 16-18 av., 8¾¢; No. S. P. picnics, 5-6 av., 6.87¢; do 6-7 av., 6.75-6¢; do 6-8 av., 6.65-6.75¢; do 8-10 av., 6.75¢; do 10-12 av., 6¼¢; S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 10-12 av., 6¼¢; do 12-14 av., 6¼¢-7¢; S. P. clear bellies, 8-10 av., 9¼¢; do 9-11 av., 9¼¢; do 10-12 av., 9¼¢; do 12-14 av., 9¢; family back pork, 30-40 pcs. \$14.37½; family back pork, 40-50 pcs., \$14.50; family back pork, 50-60 pcs., \$14.62½; ham butt pork, \$13.37½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b., Chicago, ¼¢ higher packed.

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PHILIPPINE HOGS AND CATTLE

Milton W. Tinney in a recent communication written from the Philippines says:

There are two species of cattle in this archipelago, if the water buffalo or cariboo is included. They are both used for food by the natives. The cows are small, puny-looking animals, but the bulls always seem to be in good condition. A full-grown cow is just about the size of a 1-year-old Texas steer. They have the appearance of a dwarf Jersey, and each give the amount of milk that our American goat would produce.

And as for being fat and in a condition that one would desire for food purposes, I have my first to see. It seems strange, indeed, that in a country like this, while there is an abundance of grass perennially and good hay, that these cattle cannot fatten like American steers where there is good pasturage. They are bred in great numbers by the natives, who have the money to invest in that business on their farms, one native having as many as fifty, perhaps, as far as the writer has been able to learn. And when they are to be shipped to market, why, they are led by a rope right into the cars on the railroad—cars about the size of an ordinary mule street car. They have only one market for their stock—Manila. It is the only city of any consequence on this island, as well as all the other islands, and it is a permanent market for what they raise.

Not all of the cattle come from this country, however. Live stock is shipped from Hong Kong and other Chinese ports to Manila—but they are all of the same variety. They have to undergo an inspection by United States authorities for that purpose before being slaughtered, as previous to these stringent measures glanderous and other diseased stock were frequently killed for market.

The prevailing price is from \$30 per head to \$50, Mexican money. In Manila meat was sold at \$1 per pound. There is a great demand for the stock, however, even if they are emaciated. Of course, soldiers and the people who can afford to have frozen beef, don't eat this kind of meat. Our meat comes frozen from Australia and the United States. I don't want to be pessimistic in the foregoing article, but it is just as I have stated.

The cariboo is used extensively for food purposes among the natives, but they are not shipped to Manila for market. They seem to be relegated for the rural inhabitants and not for the aristocratic Filipinos of Manila. They are worth from \$20 per head to \$50, Mexican money. They are the draught animals besides bulls of this country.

Hogs are raised in great numbers, however, and they become big and fat, but not of the size of an American porker. There is always a great demand for them at market, where they bring from 5 cents per pound to 10 cents.

Subscribe for The National Provisioner.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MAY 25.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.57½	14.65	14.57½	14.65
July	14.67½	14.70	14.60	14.67½
September	14.60	14.65	14.60	14.65
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.12½	8.12½	8.07½	8.15
July	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.12½
September	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.12½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.22½	8.22½	8.22½	8.22½
July	7.95	7.95	7.92½	7.95
September	7.90	7.92½	7.90	7.92½

MONDAY, MAY 27.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.62½	14.62½	14.57½	14.57½
July	14.65	14.65	14.57½	14.57½
September	14.65	14.65	14.60	14.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.10	8.10	8.07½	8.10
July	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.10
September	8.12½	8.12½	8.10	8.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.20	8.20	8.02½	8.20
July	7.92½	7.95	7.90	7.92½
September	7.90	7.90	7.87½	7.87½

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.60	14.62½	14.55	14.62½
July	14.60	14.62½	14.55	14.62½
September	14.62½	14.70	14.62½	14.70
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.12½	8.17½	8.10	8.17½
July	8.12½	8.17½	8.07½	8.15
September	8.12½	8.20	8.10	8.17½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.20	8.20	8.02½	8.02½
July	7.92½	7.92½	7.87½	7.90
September	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.87½

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.70	14.70	14.67½	14.67½
July	14.67½	14.70	14.65	14.67½
September	14.75	14.77½	14.72½	14.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.20	8.22½	8.20	8.22½
July	8.17½	8.22½	8.17½	8.20
September	8.20	8.25	8.17½	8.22½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.90
July	7.90	7.90	7.87½	7.90
September	7.87½	7.90	7.85	7.87½

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

No session of the board and no curb.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	14.70	14.72½	14.65	14.65
September	14.77½	14.77½	14.72½	14.72½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.20	8.22½	8.15	8.15
September	8.22½	8.25	8.17½	8.17½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.90	7.90	7.87½	7.87½
September	7.90	7.90	7.85	7.85

MARKET REVIEW

Provision market irregular. It is taken for granted most of the packers are bullish, and that whatever their present attitude in the market, it is mainly for the purpose of quieting the situation and preventing premature advance that might make an uncomfortable advance on hogs. The manufacturers are supposed to be especially desirous of getting through June without any higher price on the live animal. Cash demand fair. Receipts of hogs practically the same as those a year ago.

COOPERAGE

Steady at 75¢/80¢ for pork barrels, and 95¢ for lard tierces.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.40
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.55
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	5.05
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.50
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	19.50

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.85
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	3.25
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Soup bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.80
Soup bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.85

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Solid

	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.85
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	13.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins, per lb.....	.90	1.00

BARREL BEEF.

Extra plate beef	\$10.00
Plate beef	9.50
Extra mess beef	9.50
Prime mess beef	10.00
Beef hams	19.50

DRIED BEEF PACKED.

Ham sets	15½
Insides	14
Outsides	11½
Knuckles	14½
Reg. clogs	11

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams	12-14 av. a 11½
Skinnd hams	16-18 av a 11½
Shoulders	a 8
Picnics	6-8 av a 8½
Breakfast bacon	a 14

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts	7 a 7½
Hocks	4½ a 5
Dry salt spare ribs.....	2½ a 3
Pork tenderloins	10 a 12
Pork loins	7½ a 8
Spare ribs	4 a 4½
Trimnings	4½ a 5
Boston butts	7 a 7½
Cheek meat	4 a 4½
Leaf lard	8½ a 9½
Skinnd shoulders	7 a 7½

BUTTERINE

F. o. b. Chicago, packed in tubs, 25 lbs. and over—	
Daisy	9½
Special	11
Clover	11½
Extra	12
Fancy creamery	13
Extra fancy creamery	14
For all packages less than 25 lbs., ¼c. per lb. additional.	

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter	4¼ a 5
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax	7½ a 8
Sugar—	
Pure open kettle	3½ a 4
White clarified	a 4½
Plantation granulated	a 5½
Salt—	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.15
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.87
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	4.25
Michigan gran., carlots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt in bbls., 250 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.05

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef rounds, set of 100 ft.....	a 9
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 45
Beef bungs, each	a 10
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 38
Hog bungs	a 8½
Medium, each	a 4½
Small, each	a 1½
Sheep casings, per lb.....	a 50

COTTONSEED OIL.

P. S. V. in tanks.....	33 a 34
P. S. V. in barrels.....	35 a 36
*Butter oil in barrels.....	37 a 38
Crude in tanks	a
*Butter oil quoted according to quality.	

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 27.

	Beaves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,105		3,055	22,282	6,943
Sixtieth St.	4,030	170	11,481	15,041	121
Fortieth St.					14,441
West Shore Railroad	3,066	41		1,841	
Lehigh Valley	2,080			500	3,070
Scattering			105	58	
Totals	12,281	211	15,251	39,222	24,581
Totals last week	10,088	253	13,912	30,290	20,232

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 27.

	Live Cattle.	Live Sheep.	Live Hogs.
Nelson Morris, Ss. Bovine	4,840		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Oseanic	2,300		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Philadelphia	329		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Umbria	2,000		
Nelson Morris, Ss. Canadian	441		
Swift & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	72	944	
Swift & Co., Ss. Oseanic		2,333	
Swift & Co., Ss. Mesaba		1,875	
Swift & Co., Ss. Canadian	109	1,875	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovine	403	2,130	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Mesaba	225		
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Br. Queen	20	150	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Gangene	30		
Schwarzchild & Sulz, Ss. Bovine	405		
Schwarzchild & Sulz, Ss. Mesaba	225	3,300	
W. Sherman, Ss. Buffalo	300		
P. C. Sherlock, Ss. Buffalo		500	
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Philadelphia	300		
W. W. Brauer Co., Ss. Canadian	300		
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Philadelphia		1,554	
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Canadian		2,180	
Brown, Snell & Co., Ss. W. City	140		
Miscellaneous, Ss. Pretoria	46	35	
L. S. Dillenbach, Ss. Maraval		30	
D. G. Culver, Ss. Antilla	8		

Total exports	3,055	2,835	23,701
Total exports last week	3,002	3,198	26,519
Boston exports this week	2,473	1,400	12,782
Baltimore exports this week	598	597	
Philadelphia exports this week	1,236		1,300
Portland exports this week	300	991	
Newport News exports this week	1,340		
Montreal exports this week	2,474	2,662	
To London	4,002	1,940	8,246
To Glasgow	4,900	3,220	29,457
To Bristol	1,335	1,590	
To Hull	140		
To Manchester	200	500	
To Newcastle	413	702	
To Antwerp	202		
To Para, Brazil	30	150	
To Bermuda	30		
Totals to all ports	11,406	8,785	37,653
Totals to all ports last week	14,910	12,732	36,516

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$5 50@80 30
Medium to medium heavy native steers	5 10@5 45
Common and ordinary native steers	4 50@5 00
Oxen and stags	2 50@5 00
Bulls and dry cows	2 25@4 50
Good to choice native steers one year ago	5 30@5 55

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb. @ 6.25
Live veal calves, prime, lb.	5.75 @ 6.25
Calves, mixed	5.25 @ 5.75

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	@ \$3.20
Hogs, medium	@ 3.25
Hogs, light to medium	@ 6.25
Pigs	@ 6.30
Roughs	5.20 @ \$5.25

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Clipped lambs	\$5.50 @ \$5.90
Spring lambs, per 100 lb.	6.25 @ 7.25
Live sheep, prime, clipped	4.50 @ 4.75
Live sheep, common to medium	3.00 @ 4.00
Export sheep	4.75 @
Bucks	3.00 @ 3.50

LIVE POULTRY

Spring chickens, near by and W'n, per lb.	20 @ 22
Spring chickens, Southern and Southwestern, lb.	@ 18
Fowls, per lb.	@ 10
Roosters, old, per lb.	@ 6
Turkeys, per lb.	@ 9
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 75
Geese, average Western, per pair	90 @ 1.00
Pigeons, per pair	25 @ 35

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	8 1/4 @ 8 3/4
Choice native, light	8 @ 8 1/4
Common to fair, native	7 3/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy	7 3/4 @ 8
Choice Western, light	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair, Texan	7 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice heifers	7 1/4 @ 8
Common to fair heifers	7 @ 7 1/4
Choice cows	7 @ 7 1/4
Common to fair cows	6 @ 6 3/4
Good to choice oxen and stags	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair oxen and stags	6 1/4 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls	5 1/4 @ 6

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Veals, good to choice	8 @ 8 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime	7 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	7 @ 7 1/4
Calves, dressed, common to medium	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	8 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, heavy	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, 180 lbs.	@ 7 3/4
Hogs, 190 lbs.	7 3/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@ 7 3/4

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice, light, prime	10 1/4 @ 11
Lambs, 50-55 lbs.	@ 10
Small Lamb 40 lbs.	@ 11
" med. weight	10 @ 10 1/4
Hog Lamb, 55-65 lbs.	@ 10 1/4
Common Lambs	8 @ 9
Spring lambs, choice, lb.	12 @ 14
Fair to good, lb.	10 @ 12
Prime sheep	8 @ 9
Buck sheep	6 @ 7

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, toms	@ 7
Turkeys, hens	7 @ 9
Broilers, Phil., 3 lbs and over to pair lb.	32 @ 35
" 3 lbs and under to pair lb.	25 @ 30
" Penn. fair to good	23 @ 30
Broilers, Western dry picked fair to good	23 @ 30
" scalded, fair to good	20 @ 25
Fowls, West., dry-picked, fancy, small	9 @ 9 1/4
Fowls, West., scalded, fancy, small	9 @ 9 1/4
Fowls, Western, heavy, per lb.	8 1/4 @ 9
Fowls, Southw'n, dry-picked, small	9 @ 9
Fowls, West. and Southw'n, fair to good	7 @ 8 1/4
Old cocks, per lb.	6 @ 6 1/4
Ducks, spring and other nearby, lb.	15 @ 16
Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.	1.75 @ 2.00
Squabs, mixed, per doz.	1.50 @ 1.75
Squabs, small and culls, per doz.	75 @ 1.00
Old pigeons, per doz.	75 @ 80

FROZEN.

Turkeys, young hens, No. 1	11 @ 11
Turkeys, mixed, young hens and toms, No. 1	10 1/4 @ 11
Turkeys, young toms, No. 1	10 @ 10 1/4
Turkeys, No. 2	7 @ 9
Broilers, dry-picked, fancy	18 @ 20
Broilers, scalded, fancy	14 @ 15
Chickens, fancy, soft-meated	12 @ 12
Chickens, average, No. 1	9 @ 10
Chickens, No. 2	7 @ 8
Capons, fancy, large, per lb.	7 @ 8
Capons, medium sized	13 @ 14
Fowls, dry-picked, No. 1	9 1/4 @ 10
Fowls, plain	8 @ 9
Ducks, fancy	12 @ 12 1/4
Geese, fancy	9 1/4 @ 10

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	11 1/4 @ 12
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	11 @ 11 1/4
Smoked hams, Heavy	11 @ 11 1/4
California hams, smoked, light	8 1/4 @ 9
California hams, smoked, heavy	8 1/4 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	3 @ 3 1/2
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.	10 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	8 @ 8 1/4
Picked bellies, light	10 1/4 @ 11
Picked bellies, heavy	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Fresh pork loins, Western	8 @ 9 1/4
Fresh pork loins, city	10 @ 11

FISH

Cod, heads off, State	5 @ 6
Cod, heads on, market	3 @ 4
Hallibut, white	8 @ 10
Hallibut, gray	6 @ 7
Bluefish	6 @ 8
Eels, skinned	3 @ 8
Loobers, large	12 @ 14
Mackerel, Spanish	12 @ 12 1/2
Round mackerel, medium	8 @ 8
Round mackerel, large	11 @ 12
Haddock	@ 4
Native shad roes	@ 30
Bucks	@ 14
Flounders	3 @ 4
White perch	3 @ 3
Striped bass, large	10 @ 12
Striped bass, medium	7 @ 8
Porgies	2 1/4 @ 3
Native sea bass	5 @ 6
Flukes	3 @ 3 1/2
Soft crabs, medium	20 @ 25
Soft crabs, large	65 @ 75

BUTTER

Creamery extras, per lb.	@ 19
Creamery, firsts	18 @ 18 1/4
Creamery, seconds	16 1/4 @ 17 1/4
Creamery, thirds	15 @ 16
State dairy, tubs, fancy	18 @
State dairy, tubs, firsts	17 @ 17 1/4
State dairy, tubs, seconds	16 1/4 @ 16 1/2
State dairy, tubs, thirds	@ 15
Western imitation cream, fancy	16 @ 16 1/4
Western imitation cream, firsts	14 1/4 @ 15 1/4
Western imitation cream, low grades	13 @ 14

Western factory, fancy	@ 13 1/4
Western factory, large tubs, best	@ 13
Western factory, fair to good	12 1/4 @ 13
Western factory or dairy, lower grades	11 @ 12
Renovated butter, fancy	16 @ 17
Renovated butter, common to choice	13 @ 15
Old creamery	12 @ 14 1/4
Old Western factory	10 @ 13

CHEESE

State, f. c., small, white, prime	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, colored, prime	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
State, f. c., small, fair to good	8 1/4 @ 9
State, f. c., large, white, prime	8 1/4 @ 9
State, f. c., large, white, fair to good	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
State, f. c., large, colored, prime	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
State, f. c., large, colored, fair to good	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
State, full cream, common	6 1/4 @ 7 1/4
State, light skims, small choice	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
State, light skims, large, choice	6 1/4 @ 7
State, part skims, prime	5 @ 5 1/4
State, part skims, fair to good	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4
State, part skims, common	2 1/4 @ 3
Full skims	1 1/4 @ 2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS LOSS OFF.

Mich., northern Ohio & northern Ind., regular packings, firsts	@ 14
Other western, northerly sections, firsts	13 1/4 @ 14

QUOTATIONS AT MARK.

State and Penna., prime	@ 13 1/4
Western, northerly sections, candled, selections, prime to choice	13 @ 13 1/4
W'n. n'thly sections, reg. pack's, firsts	@ 12 1/2
W'n. n'thly sections, reg. pack's, average	11 1/4 @ 12
Western, southerly sections, regular packings, average prime	@ 11 1/4
Western and southwestern, common	@ 11
Kentucky, average best	11 @ 12
Western, candled dirties	@ 10
Western, uncandled dirties	9 @ 9 1/4
Western, fresh gathered, checks	7 @ 9

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES

74% Caustic Soda, 2 cts. for 60%	
78% Caustics Soda, 2 1/4 for 60%	
60% Caustic Soda, 2.20 per 100 lbs.	
98% Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 1/4 to 3 1/2 cts. lb.	
58% Pure Alkali, 90 cts. to \$1.00 for 48%	
48% Carbonate Soda Ash, 1 to 1 1/4 cts. lb.	
48% Caustic Soda Ash, \$1.75 per 100 lb.	
Borax, 8c per lb.	
Talc, 15c to 15c per lb.	
Palm Oil, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Green Olive Oil, 6 1/2 gallon.	
Yellow Olive Oil, 6 1/2 gallon.	
Green Olive Oil Foots, 5 1/4 to 5 1/2 cts. lb.	
Cochin Coconut Oil, 6 1/4 to 6 1/2 cts. lb.	
Ceylon Coconut Oil, 5 1/4 to 6 cts. lb.	
Colomseed Oil, 33 to 35c per gallon.	
Rosin, \$2.00; N. \$2.55; W. G., \$3.00; W. W., \$3.10 per 280 lbs.	

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	50c to 60c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 45c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	8c to 10c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c to 14c a lb.
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 25c a lb.
Lambs' fries	8c to 10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	2
Suet, fresh and heavy	4 1/4
Shop bones, per cwt.	30

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 50-55 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	\$2.50 @ 2.00

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins	per lb.
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk	each 1.00
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.20
No. 2 calfskins	per lb. .14
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk	each .12
No. 2 calfskins, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.40
No. 1 grassers	per lb. .14
No. 1 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.40
No. 2 grassers	per lb. .12
No. 2 grassers, 12-14 lbs.	each 1.20
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 2.15
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 1.60
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up	each 1.90
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.	each 1.05
No. 1 grass kips	each 1.05
No. 2 grass kips	each 1.40
Branded heavy kips	each 1.10
Branded kips	each 1.10
Branded skins	each .85

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	40.00
XX sheep, per dozen	5.00
X sheep, per dozen	4.00
Blind Ribby sheep	3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50
X lambs, per dozen	3.75
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	2.00
Culls, lambs	75

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	70
Sheep, imp., wide, per kg. 50 bundles	35.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	50
Sheep, imp., per bundle, medium	46
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	34
Sheep, imp., Russian Kings	12 @ 20
Hog, American, in tex. or bbls., per D. F.O.S.	38
Hog, American, 1/4 bbls., per D.	40
Hog, American, kegs, per D.	40
Beef, round, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	10
Beef, round, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	9
Beef, round, per D.	2 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, bungs, per D.	6
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	48
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	8 @ 10
Beef, middles, per D.	3 @ 10
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's	3 @ 4 1/2
Beef, weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 4 1/2

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., black	18 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white	18 1/4	18
Pepper, red, Zanzibar	14	18
Pepper, shot, spent, per ton	15	10
Allspice	10 1/4	7
Coriander	5	4 1/2
Mace	42	40

SALTPETRE

Crude	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals	4 1/4 @ 5
Powdered	4 1/4 @ 5

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra	21
1 extra	17
1	16
1 1/2 moulding	15
1 1/2	14 1/2
1 1/4	14
1 1/4	13
1 1/4	12
1 1/4	11
1 1/4	10
1 1/4	9
1 1/4	8

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	\$18.50	a 19.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	22.00	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot	1.82 1/2	a 1.85
Bone black, spent, per ton	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia	2.22 1/2	a 2.25
Dried blood, West., high grade, fine ground		a 2.25
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	19.50	a 20.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	15.00	a 16.50
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago	13.50	a 14.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia, per ton	20.00	a 24.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton	11.50	a 12.00
Asotone, per unit, del. N. York	2.35	a 2.40
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.	2.75	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot	2.70	a 2.80
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.	2.05	a 2.70
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.	3.90	a 4.00
The same, dried	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.	8.95	a 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk	9.50	a 10.65
Kieserit, future shipments	7.00	a 7.35
Muriate potash, 50 p. c., future shipment	1.83	a 1.90
Muriate potash, 50 per cent., ex-store	1.83	a 1.95
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.)	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.)	2.05 1/4	a 2.10 1/4
Sylvinit, 24 a 30 per cent. per unit, S. P.	20	a 40

LARDS

Pure refined lards for Europe	8.40	@ 8.55
Pure refined lards for South America	9.00	@ 9.25
Pure refined lards for Brazil (kegs)	10.00	@ 10.25
Compound—Domestic	6.62 1/2	@ 6.75
Prime City	7.55	@ 7.95

HOG MARKET IN LEADING CITIES.

CHICAGO—Mostly 5 higher now weak; \$5.00@5.95.

ST. LOUIS—Strong; \$5.65@5.95.

OMAHA—Strong; \$5.90@5.95.

EAST BUFFALO—40 cars on sale; \$5.80@5.95.

KANSAS CITY—Strong; \$5.62 1/2@5.95.

CLEVELAND—Stronger; \$5.85@6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS—Strong; \$5.65@5.90.

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
Canned meats	5/	15/	13/
Oil cake	5/	15/	13/
Bacon	5/	15/	16/
Lard, tierces	5/	15/	16/
Cheese	15/	30/	2 M
Butter	30/	30/	2 M
Tallow	5/	15/	16/
Beef, per tierce	1/	3/	16/
Pork, per bbl	7/	2/	16/

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large steamers, berth terms, @ 1/4 1/2 Cork for orders, June, @ 2/9 2/9 1/4.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD

There is little to report for the week under review, which is a very short one, on account of the holiday in Europe on Monday and the holiday in New York on Thursday, and in the few days of which we can speak the market has been quiet for oleo oil and neutral lard, but the prospect at present is not towards lower prices so far as concerns oleo oil, seeing that butter is late both here, in Europe and in Canada.

As regards neutral lard, the advancing tendency of the lard market is a fair criterion for higher neutral lard prices in the near future.

Hog Markets in Leading Cities

CHICAGO.—Light; strong; others weak;

\$4.65@4.97 1/2; Yorkers, \$5.80@5.82 1/2.

ST. LOUIS.—Steady; \$5.65@6.00.

OMAHA.—Steady; \$5.65@5.80.

EAST BUFFALO.—35 cars on sale; \$5.90@6.15.

KANSAS CITY.—Steady; \$5.65@5.95.

CLEVELAND.—Stronger; \$5.90@6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Slow; \$5.60@5.95.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

(Special Letter to the National Provisioner from T. H.

White & Co.)

The month opened dull, the extreme pretensions of western producers preventing much business. A disposition to consider concessions developing about the 15th, Eastern and Southern buyers both showed interest in prompt and future offerings. A large business has since been done at apparently much lower quotations. But these have been offset, as regards the sellers, by the prevailing reductions in freight which are temporary. The prospective Chesapeake Bay Fish catch is reported bought up at about \$2.10 and 10 f. o. b. factory, partly on speculative account.

Sulphate of Ammonia has steadily advanced abroad and prices for domestic have been kept in line.

We quote:

Crushed Tankage, 10 1/2 and 15 per cent., \$22.00 to \$22.50 per ton f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed Tankage, 10 per cent. and 10 per cent., \$20.50 to \$21.00 per ton, f. o. b., Chicago.

Concentrated Tankage, \$1.95 to \$2.00 per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Ground Blood, \$2.05 to \$2.10 per ton, per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Hoof Meal, \$1.97 1/2 per ton per unit, f. o. b., Chicago.

Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.30 and 10 to \$2.35 and 10 per unit c. a. f., Baltimore.

Foreign Sulphate of Ammonia \$2.80 to \$2.85, c. i. f., Baltimore and New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 31.—Closing: Beef steady; extra India mess, 62s. 3d. Pork easy; prime mess Western, 60s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 46s. 3d. Lard firm; prime Western in tierces, 41s. 6d.; American refined in pails, 41s. 6d. Bacon steady; Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 45s. 3d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., 45s. 3d.; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 42s. 9d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 40s. 9d.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 40s. 3d.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 45s. Shoulders—square, 11 to 13 lbs., 36s. 9d. Butter dull; finest United States, 88s.; good United States, 66s. Cheese—American finest white, dull, 47s.; American finest white, quiet, 46s. Tallow—Prime city quiet, 25s.; Australian in London, steady, 26s. 3d. Cottonseed oil—Hull refined; spot steady, 22s. 3d. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 27s. 6d. Rosin—Common firm, 4s. 4 1/2d. Petroleum—Refined, steady, 6 7-8d. Linseed oil firm, 34s. 9d.

OIL DECISION

The board of classification of the United States general appraisers has announced a decision regarding the duty on a mixture of olive oil and cottonseed oil. In quantity the olive oil was but 10 per cent. of the mixture, but in value it was about 25 per cent. The collector at San Juan, Porto Rico, assessed a duty of 30 cents per gallon, under the provision in paragraph 40 of the tariff act, for olive oil, not especially provided for in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages. The importer, J. Marco Bayona, filed a protest, claiming that the merchandise was properly dutiable as cottonseed oil under paragraph 35. The board overrules the protest. General Appraiser Fischer, who writes the opinion of the board, says that the record in the case would seem to show that the oil was known commercially as olive oil. For instance, it is stated in counsel's brief that all the olive oil produced in the world would hardly supply one state in the Union, and yet it is a matter of common knowledge that the oil generally used for table purposes is called olive oil and not cottonseed.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER H. EBBES

Over a wide range of business territory in the east, and essentially at all of the large trading centres in the west, "Aleck" Ebbes, who died on Wednesday morning of this week, after a long illness, was well known. He had been with the N. K. Fairbank Co. since early manhood; he had been a remarkably industrious salesman, while he was of a cheerful temperament and popular everywhere. Over a year ago he submitted to an operation for intestinal trouble; he was then told that a week or two would close his life. His strong will not only kept him alive but until within the last few weeks actively at business. The N. K. Fairbank Co. used its utmost endeavors to have him stay at home from the beginning of his sickness, desiring to give him full pay and make him generally comfortable, offering as well to send him to any part of the country that he might select, to rest; his love for the old concern and its officers, prevailed against their wishes; latterly he was compelled from inability to move about to give up partial interest in business life. But even in the closing few weeks of his life he would have a telephone at his house so that he might talk with his business friends. The determination and courage of the man were simply remarkable; he passed away esteemed by everybody, while his cheerful, honest disposition will be sadly missed by his large circle of friends.

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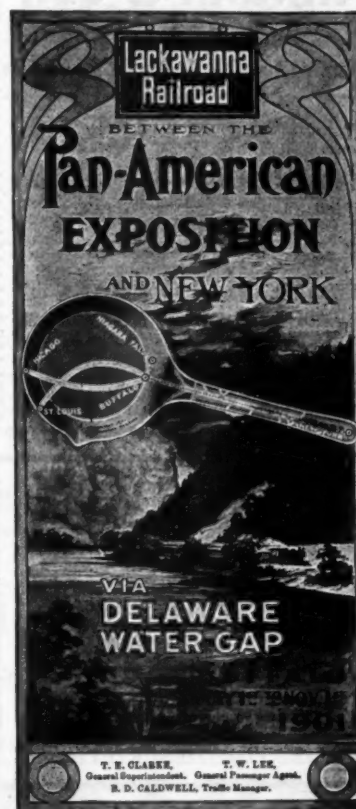
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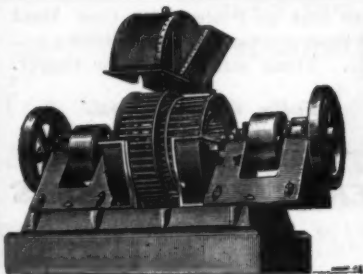
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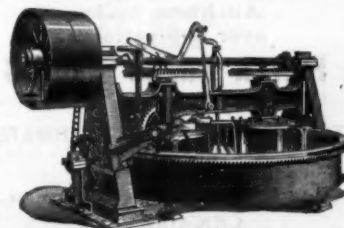
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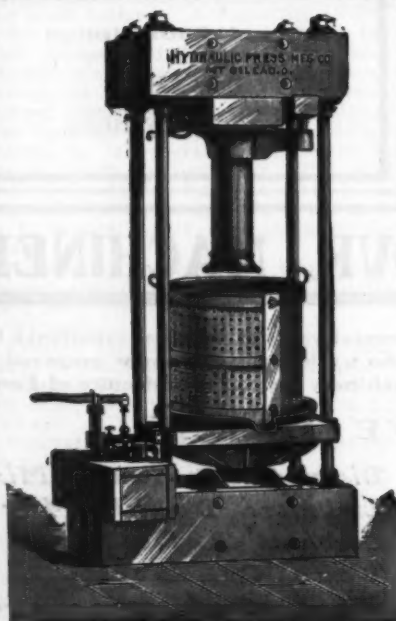
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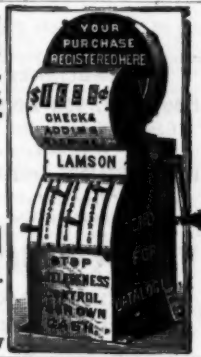
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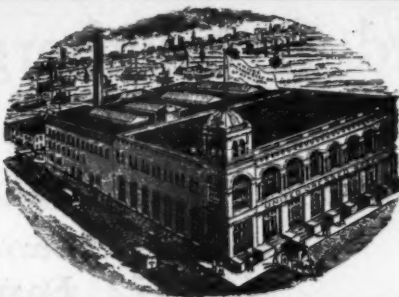
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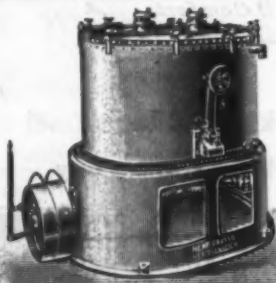
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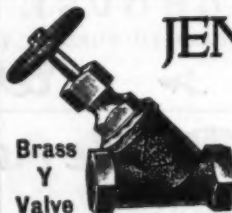
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